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MBFR DELEGATE MIKHAYLOV ON USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

AU051619 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 2 Jul 83 p 3

[VOLKSSTIMME Interview with Valerian Mikhaylov, "head of the USSR delegation at the Vienna negotiations," on the course of and the prospects for the Vienna MBFR talks, in Vienna -- date not given; passages in uppercase published in italics]

[Text] WHAT IS THE ESSENCE OF THE NEW PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN VIENNA?

Mikhaylov: To be able to answer more clearly your question I have to mention, if only briefly, the proposals of the socialist countries that were tabled in Vienna on 17 February 1983 with a view to overcoming the deadlock at the talks. In these proposals, first of all, a new, simple, and feasible approach to solving the tasks of reducing troops and arms in central Europe was suggested, which makes it possible to resolve them irrespective of all quarrels and differences regarding the assessments of the numerical strength of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces in the given area. Second, the proposals mentioned also contained a specific schedule of practical activities for achieving progress at the negotiations.

As a first step it provides for the immediate reduction of part of the USSR and U.S. forces in the central European region on the basis of mutual example, as well as for the subsequent freezing of the level of the armed forces and arms of all direct participants in the negotiations. This freeze would remain effective until the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement that should conclude the negotiating process.

The draft of a comprehensive "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms, and measures connected with it, in central Europe" recently presented by the socialist countries specifies thoroughly and at the same time in conformity with the law of contract the concluding part of the schedule of practical endeavors proposed by them, and supplements it with new, exceedingly important stipulations.

WHAT IS THE GIST OF THE DRAFT AGREEMENT ITSELF? WHAT ARE ITS ESSENTIAL POINTS?

Mikhaylov: The draft agreement provides for the sides to commit themselves to reduce, within 3 years after the agreement goes into effect, their land forces in central Europe in such a way that as a result the total strength of the armed forces personnel of each side is reduced to the same collective ceilings of 900,000 men on each side, including a 700,000-man land force on each side while at the same time limiting the Air Force personnel strength on each side to 200,000 men.

Each side would itself determine the extent of the reduction of its armed forces required to reach the same collective ceiling of the armed forces personnel of the two sides. The extent of the armed forces reduction by each participant in the agreement would be determined within the framework of each alliance, applying the principle of full collectivity as well as the formula that those participants in the agreement who maintain large units in central Europe should assume an essential share of the total volume of the armed forces reduction in their alliance.

No less important is the stipulation of the draft that the armed forces are to be reduced by formations, groups of units, and units together with their entire structural armament and technical equipment.

The draft provides for the sides' commitment to maintain the same collective ceilings in the future and stipulates that any, even a temporary exceeding of these ceilings, is not permissible.

AS HAS BEEN LEARNED, VERIFICATION AND CONTROL MEASURES ARE PLAYING A NOTEWORTHY PART IN THE NEW DRAFT AGREEMENT. CAN YOU GIVE FURTHER EXPLANATIONS REGARDING THE MEASURES PROPOSED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES?

Mikhaylov: Actually, a special section of the draft agreement provides for a group of measures to monitor compliance with the agreement. These measures fully and completely comply with the principle that they should be in reasonable proportion to the nature of the reduction. The draft provides for monitoring of the reduction process not only of the stationed but also of the domestic armed forces, as well as for an adequate check of the armed forces personnel strength level that remains after all the reductions are carried out.

The proposed measures include in particular:

-- control with national technical means;

-- invitation, on a voluntary basis, of observers from both sides for the withdrawal and reduction of the largest contingents of the stationed or domestic armed forces;

-- after the conclusion of all reductions, the establishment of three or four permanent bases on either side for observing the withdrawal of the armed forces from the central European region, or their arrival in this region;

-- the opportunity to carry out on-the-spot checks, provided that certain conditions are observed.

Moreover, such measures as mutual information about certain aspects of military activities, the exchange of information, and a mechanism for mutual consultations, including the establishment of a joint commission consisting of representatives of both sides, should serve the goal of effectively guaranteeing compliance with the agreement and of strengthening confidence-building.

We believe that all the mentioned measures together are fully adequte for each side to ascertain to a reasonable degree the other's compliance with the proposed agreement. Let us, for example, take only one measure -- the establishment of permanent points to check entry into and exit from the area, and manning them with observers from the sides. Since any formations, groups of units, and units of the land and air forces of the participants in the agreement can enter or leave the reduction area only at these points of entry of exit, this measure alone, objectively speaking, for all practical purposes rules out any opportunity for either side to achieve any "secret" concentration of troops in the contract region that would constitute a real danger of surprise attack.

HOW DO YOU ASSESS THE PROSPECTS FOR THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS IN VIEW OF THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ON 23 JUNE OF THIS YEAR?

Mikhaylov: Obviously, the possibility of truly equal and mutually acceptable agreements materializing in any negotiations depends on the wish and the readiness of the sides participating in such negotiations. The Vienna negotiations are no exception in this respect.

The Warsaw Pact countries, for their part, have done a great deal to lead the negotiations out of the ever-present cul-de-sac. Their new proposals in Vienna make it possible to overcome the obstacles artificially put up by the West, and to find a practical solution to the problem of reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The draft of a comprehensive "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms, and measures connected with it, in central Europe" that was recently presented by the socialist states in the overall context of their proposals of 17 February of this year provides the participants in the negotiations with a complete, realistic, and clear program of practical activities. They are aimed at leading the Vienna negotiations out of the cul-de-sac, at initiating without delay the beginning of a reduction of armed forces of the sides together with their arms, and at continuing this process until the establishment and maintenance of equal collective ceilings at a lower level for the NATO and the Warsaw Pact armed forces in the above-mentioned region.

It can be said without exaggerating that the socialist countries' proposals offer all the necessary prerequisites for mutually acceptable agreements. Now the ball is in the West's court.

ROLE OF RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE FORESEEN

PM061425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[A. Vasilyev article: "'Leathernecks' and the Nuclear Bomb"]

[Text] A nuclear bomb against Arabian Bedouin irregulars or Latin American partisans attacking the positions of American paratroopers of the Rapid Deployment Force? "A monstrous fantasy!" Apologists for American imperial policy will exclaim. Have top officials in the Washington administration not reiterated publicly and loudly that this force is designed to "repulse the Soviet threat"? And has President R. Reagan not declared: "Dig deep enough in every remote hotbed of trouble, and you will discover the Soviet Union stirring its devil's brew"?

Reagan sees the world divided into the "focus of good" -- the United States -- and the "focus of evil" -- the USSR, of course -- and he is prepared to commit the Rapid Deployment Force to battle those who hve already realized that they are threatened by "world evil." And those who have not realized it will learn and understand this truth when they are occupied by American troops.

To chief area of proposed action for the Rapid Deployment Force is the Near and Middle East, and primarily the Persian Gulf zone. "Our programs for 1983-1987 put additional emphasis on the possibility of projecting armed forces into Southwest Asia.... For the Persian Gulf region in particular our strategy is based on the concept that the prospect of a confrontation with U.S. armed forces and with other troops friendly to them...is the most effective deterrent to Soviet aggression," Pentagon head C. Weinberger declared.

You might think that Lieutenant General R. Kingston, the actual commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, should echo his chief. But here is his authentic assessment of the "threats" to the United States in the Persian Gulf basin: "First, internal instability; second, local conflicts; third, subversive activity supported by the Soviets; and, fourth, Soviet armed intereference." If you decipher his list of "threats" to American interests, he certainly does not put the Soviet Union in first place but the national liberation movement. For this accounts for points one, two, and in fact, three. Well, of course, it is impossible to do without "Soviet interference," for otherwise, who knows, he might be suspected of disloyalty and not be given his next star.

What, is the Rapid Deployment Force command disavowing public statements by both Weinberger and Reagan himself, who frequently start and end their bellicose speeches with allegations that the flow of Near East oil is on the point of being interrupted, stopped by the paw of the "Russian bear"? Let us not be hasty. Kingston's statement had a print run of...two copies and was sent in written form in response to a question from Senator Levin, and it was then hidden in the fat tomes of the hearings of business in Congressional committees, on page 3,768. It was meant for a narrow circle, for their own people, for the "initiated."

The precursors of the Rapid Deployment Force were the still existing units of American marines nicknamed the "leatherneck" corps and the "green berets" of the special-purpose troops. They have repeatedly fulfilled and are now fulfilling punitive functions in Latin American, Asian, and African countries. The idea of the need to set up a new mobile armed force designed specially to intervene in developing countries ripened in the U.S. ruling circles back in the mid-seventies. But the "Vietnam syndrome" -- the aversion of American public opinion for overseas adventures following the defeat in the dirty war in Indochina -- stood in the way of realizing it. Intensive militarist indoctrination of the American population began in order to overcome that aversion. It was combined with a rightward shift of the entire axis of U.S. political life -- which resulted in the appearance of the present administration in the White House. However, the way to creating the Rapid Deployment Force was opened up even under President Carter. His Directive 18, which on the pretext of "defending the vitally important interests" of the United States provided for the creation of mobile interventionist troops, was signed in 1977.

After that the Pentagon machine began to rev up. At first the strength of the Rapid Deployment Force was set at 100,000 men, but now there is talk of 300,000 and even 400,000. The backbone of the Rapid Deployment Force is named as the 82d airborne division, the 101st air assault division, the 24th mechanized division, 2 brigades of ground forces, up to 11 tactical fighter wings, 2 squadrons of strategic bombers, 3 carrier-borne multirole groups, 1 or 2 divisions of Marines....

Weapons and equipment are being transferred to the region of possible action for the Rapid Deployment Force, and to the Persian Gulf basin in particular. Bases, depots, air defense systems, and airfields are being created both on the territory of countries "friendly" toward Washington, including certain Arabian oil monarchies, and "beyond the horizon." Transport ships -- floating depots -- lie in the port of Diego Garcia, where an air force base has also been built. Agremeents have been concluded with Oman for the modernization of military installations and the construction of new ones to be used by American troops. In Somalia, Kenya, and a number of other Indian Ocean states Washington has secured consent to the use of ports and airfields. Finally, advance detachments of the Rapid Deployment Force are deployed in Sinai and Lebanon as part of the "multinational forces." Within the framework of the 1981 "strategic cooperation agreement" Israel provides not only air cover for the U.S. 6th Fleet but also facilities and bases for the transfer of American units.

The so-called "Central Command" (Centcom), whose zone of action embraces 19 countries in Southwest Asia and Northeast Africa, was set up on 1 January this year. As the same Weinberger declared, the Rapid Deployment Force and the Centcom are "automatically oriented toward oilfields."

But Pentagon generals admit that, despite the presence and buildup of a flotilla of superheavy transport aircraft, only a limited number of troops -- of the order of a few thousand men -- can be transferred thousands of kilometers from the United States to the region of operations during the first days, and the full linking up of the Rapid Deployment Force will take weeks. If there is a clash either with regular armies or with mass, people's revolutionary armies, the advance American units are threatened with a "portable Dien Bien Phu," to use the expression of the antiwar activist D. Ellsberg. Let us recall that during the Vietnam war for independence a sizable grouping of the French expeditionary corps was surrounded at Dien Bien Phu and surrendered. At the time J.F. Dulles suggested using nuclear weapons to rescue it. The creators of the Rapid Deployment Force assure us that Dien Bien Phu "will not be repeated" now. Why?

The Rapid Deployment Force has been set up at a time of nuclear equilibrium and parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO. The very idea of nuclear war seems crazy under these conditions. But, as the Washington Journal MERIP REPORTS writes, "it would be a mistake to think that the concept of the Rapid Deployment Force is an alternative to a strategy builty on nuclear escalation; rather it is the key ingredient of an overall strategy based more than ever on the first use of nuclear weapons."

Against whom? In the chimerical hope of achieving "military superiority" over the USSR American strategists are planning a war, and they include the use of nuclear weapons in their plans. It is no coincidence that Washington refuses to follow the USSR's example and adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. But while, flexing their "nuclear muscles," Pentagon generals nevertheless realize that in the event of a world war retribution is inevitable and the nuclear tornado will not pass the United States by. Is this not why Washington devotes such great attention to the concept of "limited" nuclear war, and by no means only in Europe?

The USSR has suggested to the nuclear powers that they adopt a pledge not to use nuclear weapons against those nonnuclear countries which do not have them on their territory and which do not deploy or acquire them, and conclude a corresponding international convention. This idea is brushed aside outright by Washington, not least because the use of nuclear weapons against the peoples of developing countries is obviously already included in the operational plans of the Rapid Deployment Force.

Weinberger proclaims: "I think that if you tell the enemy in advance that you do not intend to cross a certain line, you will almost certainly guarantee yourself another Vietnam.... When you enter into a war, the possibility that you will use any weapons at your disposal must be left open."

And here are the words of Vice Admiral G. Miller, former deputy chief of the Joint Strategic Aims Planning Staff. Addressing members of the U.S. Congress back in 1976, when Presidential Directive 18 on the Rapid Deployment Force was being prepared, and speaking of the situation in the Near and Middle East, he declared: "In the future we may get into regions where it will be increasingly hard to maintain stability with the help of conventional armed forces, and nuclear weapons will be our alternative.... We may also have confrontations with nonnuclear states. The use of nuclear weapons could be the only method of achieving the aims of defending our interests."

The Rapid Deployment Force is being formed from four branches of the U.S. forces -- Ground forces, marines, the navy, and the air force, trained to wage both conventional and nuclear war. B-52 strategic bombers are attached to the Rapid Deployment Force. Air bases on Diego Garcia and in Egypt and Oman have already been adopted to take these aircraft. Carrier-borne groups in the Meditarranean and the Indian Ocean have many dozens of aircraft with nuclear bombs on board.

The Marines, one of the constituents of the Rapid Deployment Force, are building up their nuclear potential. The F-4 Phantom aircraft which were in their arsenal -- a type not equipped to deliver nuclear weapons -- are being replaced by F/A-18 Hornets designed for a dual role. Aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons are appearing instead of the nonuclear vertical-takeoff Harriers. Conventional 105 mm guns are being repalced by 155 mm guns which can use nuclear shells. The Marines are receiving howitzers designed for neutron shells.

The Lawrence National Laboratory at Livermore has created the Janus computer for the Pentagon, which can be used to simulate on displays military operations on any 50 square kilometers of territory from the Strait of Hormuz to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The director of Janus has pointed out that officers participating in war games are distinguished by "a dangerous tendency to use nuclear weapons indiscriminately." Is it such a long way from the electronic field to the real battlefield?

Pentagon generals demand to be granted the right to decide themselves when to use weapons of mass destruction, without waiting for the President's permission. Previously American armed forces regulations provided for the possibility of resosrting to them if conventional means proved ineffective. Now, according to the doctrine of "war on land and in the air," which was included in 1982 in the new "U.S. Ground Forces Field Service Regulations 100-5," the first use of battlefield nuclear weapons is provided for. According to NEW YORK TIMES military commentator D. Middleton, these provisions are also designed for operations in the Persian Gulf basin and in the Near East.

The expression "the last beach" is current in the staffs of both the Rapid Deployment Force and the U.S. strategic forces. For some people it means the actual shoreline of the Persian Gulf, which they intend to capture. For others it means nuclear catastrophe by analogy with Nevil Shute's novel "On the Beach" and Stanley Kramer's movie of the same name, which warns of the possibility of a nuclear apocalypse. In directing "Leathernecks" with nuclear weapons to distant shores, the Pentagon leadership is pushing entire peoples, if not all mankind, toward the "last beach."

KHARLANOV ON MORALITY OF NATO STRATEGY

PM050907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 83 First Edition p 6

[Yu. Kharlanov article under the rublic "From the Ideological Front": "Morality NATO-Style"]

[Text] The well-known bourgeois political scientist Raymond Aron recently wrote an article in the French magazine L'EXPRESS entitled "Nuclear Strategy and Morality." By all appearances its main aim was to cool the ardor of the demonstrations which are developing in the West against the dangerous Pentagon and NATO plans in the nuclear missile sphere. After repeating the threadbare assertions that the participants in antimissile demonstrations are manipulated by the "hand of Moscow" and propounding Washington's theses on "the USSR's nuclear superiority," the author moves on to his own concept.

Having in view those who defend the struggle for peace and disarmament in terms of humanist values, Aron writes: "The moralist has nothing to do with economic and strategic debates. The beneficial nature of curbing the arms race or of disarmament is an illusion which we can and must dispel. Nuclear war does not become any more or less likely whether the Soviets and Americans have 7,000-8,000 nuclear warheads or 3,000-4,000."

So considerations of a moral order must be swept aside when it is a question of NATO's policy and concepts and of justifying Washington's course of superarming. With his assertion, according to which building up nuclear arms does not increase the theat of a universal catastrophe, the author is basically admitting that NATO and Pentagon morality does not coincide with general human morality.

Washington today is not on good terms with morality in foreign policy. This was noted at the USSR Supreme Soviet session held in June. That this is indeed the case is clear from an analysis of the propaganda launched by the Western mass media, whose thrust is determined by Washington through the ramified NATO system. The NATO leadership has in effect taken on the ideological indoctrination of public opinion in West European countries.

The noisy campaign seeks to justify the unjustifiable -- a comprehensive program for the North Atlantic bloc's buildup of both nuclear and conventional arms in order to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact in the next few years. The propaganda drums are now trying to distract the public's attention from plans to prepare for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and make it forget about the U.S. and NATO refusal to follow the Soviet Union in adopting a pledge renouncing first use of nuclear weapons.

American General Bernard Rogers, commander of NATO forces in Europe, is a Baptist by religion. West Germans learned this biographical detail from an interview the general gave to the Sunday newspaper DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINE SONTAGSBLATT. The question of his faith came up when the correspondent asked why the general does not agree with the policy of banning first use of nuclear weapons and recalled that American Catholic bishops consider the unleashing of nuclear war a mortal sin.

Rogers replied that he cannot renounce the first use of the nuclear bomb, "because that is the essence of our strategy of deterrence." As for sin, the general declared that he is a Baptist and need not take account of the viewpoint of the Catholic bishops, among whom, in his opinion, "leftists" can be met with. Implying that this stance on the part of the Catholics could "jeopardize the security of the allied nations" (meaning NATO), he put forward a detailed theory from which it emerges that the moral duty of a state leader comprises the "need to use any means at his disposal to protect his people's security." That includes making the first nuclear strike, which, in the general's view, will "appear an immoral step only at first glance," but in reality is not a violation of the gospel commandment "thou shalt not kill."

Evidently many readers of the West German newspaper felt their hair stand on end when they learned now moral duty is interpreted by the man whose finger will be on the launch button of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles and who is, moreover, directly subordinate to figures in the Pentagon who talk openly of the possibility of waging a so-called "limited" nuclear war on the European continent. Rogers' monstrous "morality" arouses particular indignation among those who have the opportunity to compare the sinister NATO plans with the peace-loving proposals of the socialist countries, now reaffirmed and developed at the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia.

However, it should be noted that the mass newspapers intended for the "man in the street" and the radio and television in Western countries try to conceal or distort the nature of the socialist states' proposals.

Their proposal for a true zero option -- the total elimination of all types of nuclear weapons, medium-range and tactical, on the continent -- is subjected to particularly thorough hushing up. In publications intended for the "elite" readership, this initiative is mentioned, albeit obscurely. But they then cite the hackneyed old assertion that the West cannot give up its own -- in particular, tactical, -- nuclear weapons in Europe, because the Warsaw Pact states allegedly have significant superiority in the sphere of conventional means of waging war -- tanks, aircraft, and guns. But, they say, when the "Rogers plan," which was discussed at the NATO Council session and which envisages a qualitative leap forward in the buildup of conventional arms, is implemented, then it will be possible to talk about the future of tactical nuclear weapons.

How does the bourgeois press in West European countries present this plan to its readers? Certain British, West German, and Italian newspapers declared at once that it has the aim of "raising the nuclear threshold," that is, postponing the moment in a military conflict when nuclear weapons are launched. Speaking ironically of the propaganda content of the "Rogers plan," the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATUER wrote: "You might think that the NATO plan coincides with the slogans put forward by participants in antinuclear marches in the United States and the FRG, and that Gen Rogers has become a committed pacificst."

Of course, it is not news to anyone that NATO, from the time of its formation, has been an organ designed to impose on the U.S. allies the Pentagon's military-political doctrine. But now this function has gained particular significance, evidently because such doctrines are increasingly contrary to the vital interests of the peoples of Washington's partner states.

During last year's NATO meetings, as the newspaper L'HUMANITE wrote, the Americans presented to their West European partners a scenario elaborated by the Pentagon for a so-called "limited" nuclear war, which the United States intends to wage on the European continent. This scenario incorporates the planned transfer from the FRG to Britain of the command headquarters of American forces in Europe. The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote with alarm that this plan has obviously been drawn up by "those military men who consider it possible to wage a limited nuclear war, mainly on FRG territory." In any case, on the question of this headquarters, on the planned doubling of the number of Pershings to be deployed in the FRG, and on the problem of building up conventional arms, an atmosphere of deliberate confusion has been created by means of "leaking secret information," followed sometimes by denials, sometimes by partial admissions and assurances that all this allegedly has the purpose of supporting the U.S. stance at the Geneva talks. This is done deliberately so that the ordinary reader in the West cannot clearly understand what is really happening.

The game -- but with a bigger, evidently risky stake -- is being played on the question of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. The adherence of the bloc members to Reagan's "zero" and "interim" options -- an attempt, which they know to be doomed to failure, to obtain one-sided concessions from the USSR -- has been reaffirmed repeatedly. And this was played out in public, particularly in the British and Italian press, as an "outstretched hand" policy. The words "a hand extended toward the Russians" were repeated in nearly all West Europe's bourgeois newspapers.

London's DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote that the NATO allies have given "a signal that detente could blossom again if the necessary conditions are created." This hypocrisy exceeds all possible limits if you recall that the words about the "blossoming of detente" were written during the days when Reagan was pushing through the U.S. Congress the plan for the siting of MX missiles, and work had already begun in West Europe at bases intended for the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles, which are above all first-strike weapons. J. van Minnen, member of the European Parliament for the Netherlands Labor Party, was right when he said: "With the policy which is pursued by the American President and American generals and NATO, it is more dangerous to give them missiles than to give our children pistols."

The Brussels suburb of Evere, where NATO's headquarters is located, now sets the tone for the propaganda campaign over British and French nuclear systems. The NATO propagandists, in the attempt to explain the inexplicable and convince the public why these nuclear weapons belonging to North Atlantic pact countries should not be counted in the West-East arms balance in the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, invent some stunning "arguments."

Here is one of them. NATO Secretary General J. Luns believes that the British and French nuclear arsenals should not be counted, in particular, because they are only a small percentage in relation to Soviet nuclear arms. But where, pray, is the logic in that? After all, the USSR is proposing to reduce its own level of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe to the scale of the "insignificant" British and French systems, and in terms of warheads too. If Paris' and London's arms become even more insignificant, then the corresponding Soviet forces will be reduced by exactly the same amount. But at present it is planned not, alas, to reduce those two countries' nuclear missile arsenals, but to increase them sharply.

Certain primitive tribes had a superstition that if you change your name, your fellow tribesmen will not recognize you and will consider you a different person. Is not that how Reagan, Rogers, Luns, and their ilk act when they name a first-strike weapon -- the MX missile -- the "peacekeeper"; when they call the attempt to secure the USSR's unilateral disarmament the "zero option" and an "outstretched hand policy"; and when they call the buildup of nuclear arsenals and the latest conventional weapon systems to supplement them "raising the nuclear threshold"? All this is easily seen through. More and more people in the world are beginning to realize that the present U.S. and NATO policy is an attempt to change the regional and global balance in the nuclear missile sphere in their own favor and to step up the nuclear missile confrontation, which ultimately leads to an increased risk of the outbreak of a new war. This is a supremely immoral policy, whichever way you look at it.

"Of course, "Yu.V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "This policy will not bring the imperialists success, its adventurism makes it extremely dangerous to mankind. That is why it is meeting with powerful opposition from the peoples, opposition which will undoubtedly grow."

KOLESNICHENKO RAPS REAGAN'S 'DANGEROUS GAMES'

PM051332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[T. Kolesnichenko article: "Washington's Global Blackmail: Dangerous Heights in American Policy"]

[Exceprts] New York, Moscow -- The present leadership in Washington has placed its stake on global confrontation with the USSR, including nuclear confrontation.

As the well known political scientist Spencer notes, "the risk of nuclear war has increased rapidly because the United States has in effect brought the threat of the use of nuclear weapons into the sphere of every potential Soviet-American confrontation." He has in mind the plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, as well as the creation of the Rapid Deployment forces.

The gamble on global confrontation using nuclear weapons, Spencer believes, is also embodied in the Republican administration's course of seeking nuclear superiority, the further militarization of the U.S. economy, and the record military spending -- $2 trillion in the next 5 years. It is quite obvious that this course creates obstacles in the path of strategic arms limitation and reduction talks.

The U.S. desire to achieve nuclear superiority and use it with the aim of unleashing and winning a nuclear war is clear from the fact that in the period of alleged U.S. inactivity which the leaders of the Washington administration have been making such a fuss about recently, the number of nuclear warheads on U.S. strategic arms increased from 4,000 to more than 10,000. And the emphasis is on strengthening "first-strike" potential. The same aim is served by the intention to create pseudodefensive "ABM weapons" against the other side's strategic nuclear forces and spread the arms race to space.

Trying to cover its traces, the administration attributes to the Soviet Union plans to unleash a nuclear war and declares that the United States only intends to "give a rebuff on a global scale." But the facts indicate otherwise.

Washington's global blackmail can also be seen in the notorious theory of the United States' "disadvantageous geographical position," which has been intensively exaggerated recently by official representatives of the administration. It appears that the "poor" United States is extremely "unlucky"; the most important regions, to which its "vital" interests extend, are far from its borders. But the USSR, it turns our, is "lucky." Ridiculing this "theory," the magazine INQUIRY observes: "There is Korea, Berlin, Czechoslovakia, the Near East, the Far East -- and much more! Obviously Washington lays claim to maintaining its armed forces over more than half the territory of the globe."

That is indeed so. The "geography story" amounts to nothing less than Washington's claim to world domination. The administration can find no better way to justify this claim than to accuse the Soviet Union of similar claims. Speaking on American television recently, C. Weinberger stated: "The Soviets' aim has always been world domination." It is highly characteristic that this statement was made in connection with the fact that the U.S. defense secretary was justifying the President's demand to Congress to allocate an additional $110 million for military aid to the Salvadoran junta. According to Weinberger, the Soviet Union entertains "sinister plans": "First, drive the United States out of Central America, then crowd it out of Europe, Japan, and Korea -- in a word, drive us into the American fortress."

However, it is significant that many Americans really believe it is time for the Washington strategists to return to "their own fortress" and stop looking for regions of "national interests" thousands of miles from the country's borders. According to public opinion polls more than half of all Americans now advocate "neoisolationism" and believe that "the present U.S. international activeness is contrary to the interests of the country's future." As a result, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, Reagan could not obtain public support for an active U.S. global role from a position of strength. The administration, the newspaper notes, places the emphasis on military superiority, but public opinion advocates the reduction of military spending and a nuclear freeze.

Peace and arms control have become the top priorities. This idea is fully confirmed by the results of polls. According to the Harris service's data, 86 percent of Americans advocate reaching an immediate agreement on arms control. Some 83 percent want an improvement in Soviet-American relations in general.

Characteristically, many observers, commenting on Reagan's and Weinberger's rhetoric, believe that in a fever of anticommunism and in the fruitless quest for nuclear superiority, the Washington administration is reaching new, still more dangerous heights of global confrontation. The well known observer (S. Koen) described this policy as "the gravest form of the 'cold war' epidemic." In particular, he has in mind the fact that recently "the Reagan administration has adopted a new concept which envisages the possibility of waging a 'limited' and 'protracted' nuclear war." (Koen) writes that the administration, guided by this concept, "excessively inflates the military budget and actually puts forward the idea of creating an ABM system in space." In general, he believes, "the Reagan administration directly sets the goal of global leadership. It is trying to undermine the USSR as a world power and set the goal of destroying the communist system."

Indeed, the President's "program" speeches in Orlando and on the new ABM system and his "interim" proposal on nuclear arms limitation in Europe have a common demominator -- undermining the Soviet Union's positions, disrupting nuclear parity, and securing U.S. world domination. It is quite obvious that such plans cannot be implemented. The joint statement which the leaders of party and state figures of the socialist countries adopted in Moscow recently states firmly that in no event will the Warsaw Pact states allow anyone to achieve military superiority over them, and that in this connection they draw attention to the state position of their highest state organs on this question.

Many U.S. politicians and commentators express serious fears in connection with Reagan's plans. In the debate which has developed, they note the adventurist, bankrupt nature of the administration's policy. "The best defense against the nuclear threat," Senator E. Kennedy stated, "is an arms control agreement and the subsequent reduction of nuclear arsenals." NEW YORK TIMES observer T. Wicker notes that the program put forward by Washington for "ABM defense in space," which will require hundreds of millions of dollars, "will lead not to the elimination of the nuclear threat, but only to a new round in the arms race." Reagan's "interim" proposal for the Geneva talks, Prof R. Tucker of Johns Hopkins University believes, is designed to achieve U.S. strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. And since that is not possible, the deployment of American missiles in Europe can only cause an international crisis. Another American expert, (Kh. Payn), comes to the conclusion that "the gamble on 'victory' in nuclear war, which Reagan preaches, believing that he will be able to establish American leadership on the ashes of a world catastrophe, is highly dangerous, as is his theory that for the sake of the defense of 'national interests' you can risk unleashing a nuclear war."

This prospect is unacceptable to the American people. And not only the American people. The present U.S. administration is not playing with plastic soldiers, it is playing dangerous games fraught with the threat of nuclear catastrophe and the destruction of mankind.

MODERNIZATION OF USSR NUCLEAR ARSENAL DEFENDED

LD072129 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] One of the hackneyed arguments used by NATO leaders to justify the forthcoming deployment of American missiles in Western Europe is that otherwise the Soviet Union would have an edge in the field of medium range weapons. Here is the view of Spartak Beglov, an observer of the NOVOSTI press agency.

If we look back at how the military situation in Europe has developed we will see that the United States and other NATO countries have always been initiators in deploying advanced weapons, the medium range included. If the Soviet Union had not modernized its nuclear arsenal in recent years the United States, Britain and France would have outnumbered it in nuclear warheads not 50 percent as now but two or three times over. The Anglo-French arsenal of missiles aimed against the Soviet Union alone has 400 nuclear warheads, and by 1990 is to be boosted by at least five times over.

Although new American missiles deployed in Western Europe are medium range weapons, actually they turn into strategic ones since they can hit targets deep inside the Soviet Union's territory. That was why the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, in his talk with the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, had every reason to point to unpredictable consequences that a new round in the arms race in Europe might lead to. This is an attempt by NATO to change the strategic situation in Europe drastically, to damage the vital interests of the Soviet Union and its allies. Yuriy Andropov added that since precisely West Germany was planned to be turned into a major site for new missiles this would mean the revival of the threat of unleashing a war against the Soviet Union from German soil.

Indicatively, just on the same day when Chancellor Kohl defended NATO's position of counter arming at the talks in Moscow, naturalists from West Germany, the United States, Britain and other Western countries adopted at their congress in the West German city of Mainz a call to prevent the deployment of American missiles in Europe, since they are first strike weapons. This call was prompted by common sense and a lofty feeling of responsibility for the fate of people, which, regrettably, cannot be said about NATO's propaganda statements.

START TALKS MEETING IN GENEVA REPORTED

LD071202 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 7 TASS -- A full-delegation meeting was held at the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks here today.

ISRAELYAN PROPOSES SPECIAL DISARMAMENT GROUP

LD072103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy report from Geneva]

[Text] The joint declaration adopted at the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from socialist countries has evoked great response among the delegates of the summer session of the disarmament committee. It was distributed at the Geneva Palais des Nations as an official document of the committee. Many of the speeches note that the implementation of the socialist countries' proposals would result in the relaxation of international tension.

Thus, the GDR representative Harald Rose turned the attention of members of the committee to the fact that the principle of non-use of force was and remains the cornerstone of foreign policy of the socialist states. Lazar Mojsov, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, noted in his speech that the critical moment had arrived when the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, could result in a nuclear conflict, a consequence of which would be the annihilation of mankind and the civilization it had created.

The participants in the Moscow meeting see as a key question the halting of the arms race in the very near future and the transition to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, for the preservation of peace, civilization and life on earth, Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, said in his speech. The socialist states are pursuing the aim of halting the process of the buildup of weapons of mass destruction, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Viktor Israelyan stressed that such a program would be an effective first step in the matter of reduction, and ultimately of complete elimination of nuclear arms, and the removal of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet representative proposed that within the committee a special working party be set up immediately on the question of preventing a nuclear war and for conducting concrete talks.

'GLOBAL SHIELD 83', NUCLEAR POLICIES OBSERVED

PM061457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "United States: With a Global Aim"]

[Text] The U.S. strategic nuclear forces' maneuvers code-named "Global Shield 83", which lasted a whole week, ended on Friday. The main role in these maneuvers was assigned to the Strategic Air Command (SAC), which has under its command two of the three basic components of the U.S. strategic offensive forces -- ICBM's and strategic bombers. At the same time formations and units of other elements of the armed forces were enlisted to participate in the maneuvers, including the forces of the North American Air Defense Command. Besides this, as a statement by a Pentagon spokesman indicated, the armed forces of Canada, a number of West European NATO countries, and Japan took part in the maneuvers.

It was a carefully planned, wide-ranging rehearsal of nuclear war. The fact that 9 wings of ICBM's, 600 strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons, refueling and other aircraft, and 150,000 U.S. servicemen took part, testifies to its scale. Although attempts were made in Washington to assure the public that Global Shield was a purely "defensive" exercise, the aforementioned facts prove incontrovertibly that it was in fact yet another serious step down the sinister path of expanding global military preparations and preparing for a nuclear confrontation on a worldwide scale.

One reservation, incidentally, should be noted here. The nature of the operations rehearsed in the course of the maneuvers and -- most important -- the reliance on units and formations of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Europe, Japan, and Guam (in the central Pacific) show that the Washington strategists, should they unleash a global nuclear conflict, intend to deflect a retaliatory strike from the territory of the United States itself. Let the U.S. allies pay for the Pentagon's nuclear adventures, let them reap all the consequences. Every sober-minded person must understand that such calculations are completely unfounded. Should a conflict involving nuclear weapons be unleashed, retribution will follow without delay.

The provocativeness of the "Global Shield" maneuvers is manifested not only in their scale and thrust, which threatens the cause of peace and security, but also lies in the fact that Washington, in reporting these maneuvers' intention and progress, never missed an opportunity to emphasize the "retaliatory nature" of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces' operations, in this way trying to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's policy and intentions and to present it as an aggressor allegedly plotting nuclear war. The aim of the U.S. SAC, the transatlantic press wrote recently, is to avert a Soviet nuclear strike against the U.S. territory. And, if that proves impossible, to carry out the President's order and inflict a retaliatory strike. As if nobody had ever even heard of the solemn pledge adopted by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

All this put together permits an unequivocal conclusion: the primary concern of the organizers of the "Global Shield 83" maneuvers was to further exacerbate the international situation and intensify the threat of nuclear war looming over mankind. These maneuvers were yet another link in the chain of provocative schemes and actions by the U.S. ultrareactionary imperialist circles which in its entirely represents the essence of their policy of global confrontation with the Soviet Union and the whole world of socialism.

The global aspirations of the United States manifested in the course of the "Global Shield 83" maneuvers are illustrated in particular by the fact that not only were U.S. military bases on the Japanese islands used, but Japan itself was involved in this militarist action. It is known that the ruling circles of the United States and a number of other imperialist powers are working toward setting up a new military coalition directed against the USSR. It is to be based not only on countries which are already part of the imperialist NATO military-political bloc, but also on some others, primarily Japan. Its participation in the U.S. strategic nuclear forces' maneuvers is designed to tie Tokyo still more firmly to Washington's aggressive course.

The U.S. ruling circles are trying to substantiate their claims to hegemony on a world scale with more new fabrications about the Soviet Union's policy. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, delivering a program speech on problems in U.S.-Soviet relations in the Foreign Relations Committee a few days ago, expressed it as follows: Since the USSR has become a "global power" conducting a "global foreign and military policy," the United States must endeavor to restrain it on a "global scale."

This course toward confrontation with the USSR, officially proclaimed by Washington, is based on an unrestrained arms arace, above all the nuclear arms race. The U.S. Congress Senate Armed Services Committee has just passed a draft law on fiscal 1984 military appropriations. In accordance with that draft law $186 billion is earmarked for arms purchase programs estimated for that year. Specifically, it is envisaged to produce the first 27 MX ICBM's, develop a new generation of Midgetman missiles, and build strategic B-1B bombers and new Trident system atomic submarines. The Department of Energy, which in the United States is charged with the task of developing nuclear warheads for missiles, including the Mark-21 warheads for the MX missiles and other nuclear ammunition, has been allocated $6.6 billion.

At the same time work is continuing on preparations for the siting of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. The Soviet press has repeatedly pointed out that in terms of their combat characteristics these missiles represent a strategic weapon with regard to the Soviet Union. Washington has always tried to deny this. Now even the U.S. press is forced to admit this fact. Thus, the journal BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS says outright that the Pershing-II missiles "are an essentially strategic weapon with a 'first-strike' potential." But the point is not just this potential. The journal indicates outright that the utilization of Pershing-II missiles "for strategic purposes" is already planned.

Incidentally, it is often said in the West that the question of the siting of U.S. nuclear missile facilities in West Europe has still not been definitively decided and is the subject of negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva. Geneva is also the venue for talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. What can one say on this subject?

Yes, the peoples are pinning great hopes on the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, but the course of these talks is not justifying these hopes. In effect the United States is pursuing a line toward sabotaging them as well as sabotaging any other talks with the Soviet Union based on the principles of equality and indentical security. Washington has set itself the aim of fundamentally disrupting the established balance of strategic forces, compelling the Soviet Union to disarm unilaterally, and achieving superiority over it.

At the same time across the Atlantic they are not averse to holding forth the "flexibility" of the United States' positions at the talks.

As for the medium-range arms, President Reagan's notorious "zero" option has been replaced by the so-called "interim" option, which is just as unacceptable as the former. As for the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, the "flexibility" of the slightly modified U.S. position boils down to the ancient "principle" which is so dear to those in power across the Atlantic: It is the Soviet Union who must disarm, while the United States will continue to arm with might and main.

The implementation of the new White House proposals would in effect mean a sharp reduction in the missile systems, which constitute the basis of the Soviet strategic forces, in exchange for very insignificant reductions in the present U.S. missile arsenal with the United States retaining a free hand in the manufacture of all new missile systems under development.

The implementation of the U.S. side's proposals would thus lead to the smashing of the military-strategic balance between socialism and imperialism. As the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum emphasized, the achievement of this balance is one of the most important results to have come out of recent decades. It objectively promotes peaceful coexistence.

But this is precisely what Washington does not want. Within the framework of its global strategy, the U.S. Administration is seeking confrontation with the world of socialism on all fronts. However, growing awareness across the Atlantic that this course is giving rise to increasing condemnation by all honest people in the world has led to the decision to resort to camouflage again. K. Adelman, the newly appointed director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has been detailed to do this job.

In a letter addressed to one of the Senate Committees, Adelman made the baffling announcement that the administration would be prepared to abandon the planned deployment of 100 MX missiles on condition that the USSR ... two-thirds of its inter-continental missiles. For the public's sake, naturally, emphasis was placed only on the first part of this proposal. The second part was presented as "self-evident."

As for the unacceptability and absurdity of Adelman's proposition -- comment is superfluous. The Soviet Union could never agree to such "proposals," if one can call them that. At the same time the USSR consistently and steadfastly reaffirms the invariability of its principled approach to the problem of strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction. It advocates, as the Soviet Government statement of 38 May 1983 emphasized, deep reductions throughout the whole range of these arms in the interests of enhancing general military-strategic stability while strictly observing the principles of equality and identical security.

In recent days the world has had yet another opportunity to convince itself of the invariability of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course aimed at halting the arms race and averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. A very profound analysis of the present international situation and of ways to overcome existing difficulties was contained in the speech by Yu.V. Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. The problems of the international situation and the USSR's foreign policy were deeply and comprehensively examined at the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. In accordance with a USSR Surpeme Soviet resolution, the Soviet Government has proposed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the FRG that all powers which have nuclear weapons at their disposal freeze quantitatively and qualitatively all nuclear arms in their possession. This proposal was supported at the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. The joint statement which they adopted sets forth an extensive range of measures for normalizing the international situation and eliminating the danger of a nuclear war.

That document contains an impassioned appeal to all countries and peoples to soberly and objectively weigh up the threatening trends in the current development of international relations and to draw sensible conclusions according with mankind's deepest interests.

This is the socialist states' answer to the policy of global confrontation conducted by the U.S. ruling circles. In this way, guided by the immortal Leninist principles in their activity in the international arena, they are struggling for peace and the peoples' security.

Those who do not want to listen to the voice of reason should be reminded, as the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum stressed, that the Soviet Union will continue to do all that is necessary to safeguard the security of its country, its friends and allies, and will increase the combat might of its Armed Forces -- a powerful factor in containing imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations.

ZHOLKVER ON PRAGUE ANTINUCLEAR ASSEMBLY

LD071624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 7 Jul 83

[From the "How it is Done" program; commentary by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] There were more than 700 journalists accredited like myself at the press center of the Prague World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War". Over half of the journalists were foreigners. Over 100 foreign journalists came to Prague from the capitalist states. There were also roughly the same number of journalists who came as part of delegations from a number of capitalist countries. Many of them, primarily correspondents of Western agencies and television, came to Prague several days before the assembly opened. They said they needed time to acquaint themselves with Prague and prepare themselves for work. Then, when the assembly was already in progress and their visas were expiring, they asked for their visas to be extended; this was done in all cases.

But what were these gentlemen doing in Prague? I must say that I did not often see them in any numbers at the daily news conferences. They were not overly generous either with their presence at the special journalistic forum in one of the assembly's professional groups. The day when the assembly delegates toured the country I did not see my Western colleagues, for example, in Lidice, although it was at this time that the 41st anniversary of the destruction of this Czechoslovak village by the Hitlerites was being marked. It would have been quite interesting for journalists to get to know Lidice's inhabitants who lived through that monstrous massacre. But no, for many of the Western journalists, first and foremost television correspondents of the BBC and the West German ARD, this was all quite without interest.

These journalists were engaged in something quite different -- the dissemination of rumors, inventions, or else deliberate lies about the World Assembly and, in general, about the entire antiwar movement. For example, with persistence that could have been applied to better ends, they claimed that the assembly was controlled, if not financed, by the communists. Supposedly they did not know -- although this was reported at the press conference -- that the 3,296 delegates of the assembly represented 1,843 national organizations, 108 international nongovernmental, and 11 intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations, and also more than 60 religious organizations. Supposedly they did not see in the Prague Palace of Culture the British Lord Brockway, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Rajendra Bajpal, American congressmen and Bonn Bundestag deputies, recent presidents of Portugal and Mexico, the world famous Spanish poet Rafael Alberti and his no less famous compatriot, director Juan (Barden).

Evidently, there is something in the adage that none are so blind as those who do not wish to see.

I must say that, in fact, when the World Assembly was being held in Prague, the media of the Western countries expatiated particularly assiduously about the Soviet military superiority, primarily with reference to medium-range missiles. I was interested to find out what Italian Senator Nino Pasti, who was also a delegate at the Assembly, thought about this. It should be pointed out that Pasti is particularly well-informed on the matter of weapons, particularly nuclear missiles. After all, before becoming a senator he was, as an Italian general, deputy commander-in-chief of NATO in Europe on nuclear matters. Senator Pasti said that the Soviet nuclear weapons are necesssary to balance weapons already deployed by the French and the British. He said that strategic balance now exists in Europe. This balance is maintained precisely as a result of Soviet medium-range missiles which counterpose corresponding NATO weapons. So, all the talk about Soviet nuclear superiority is completely unwarranted.

That is the opinion of an authority on military matters. Do the Western journalists know about it? Undoubtedly. Senator Pasti answered my question for everyone to hear during one of the news conferences. The Western journalists reported nothing about this. Why? There you have the much lauded Western freedom of the press which is being used for the freedom of lies about the Soviet threat. One of the originators of the cold war, former U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, once wrote: In order to force a country to take on the burden of maintaining powerful armed forces one has to create an emotional atmosphere close to military hysteria; one has to provoke fear of the danger from without. It must be said that this fear, this hysteria, is now being deliberately provoked by the mass media in the West. It is part of that psychological war, that crusade which has been announced by the present boss of the White House. Part of that psychological war has become the baiting of participants in the antiwar movement, attempts to brand them all as reds kept by Moscow. That was the reason why rumors were assiduously disseminated to the effect that the Prague World Assembly was financed by the communists and the Soviets.

How were things in reality? I asked this question at the very first news conference on the eve of the opening of the assembly to one of the cochairmen of its preparatory committee, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, Professor Tomas Travnicek, an eminent scientist and doctor. Professor Travnicek said that represented together with emissaries of the communist and workers' parties at the assembly were social democratic and socialist parties, liberal and centrist, Christian Democratic and conservative parties, as well as almost 50 national liberation movements. All of the costs of holding the assembly were covered by contributions from the Czechoslovak population to the Peace Fund. These voluntary contributions, in which not only the collectives of enterprises and public organizations, but also many individual citizens of the country participated, exceeded 60 million crowns.

Did you hear these facts and figures from Western journalists? You should have, especially since some of them, as I saw, were in fact present. But evidently none are as deaf as those who do not wish to hear. Or, more accurately, such are the guidelines, such are -- if one can call them that -- the ethics of the psychological war that is being waged by imperialist circles, first and foremost the ruling circles of the United States and the major press that is subservient to them, against the antiwar movement, against all those who come out and expose Washington's imperial ambitions and its peace endangering designs fraught with nuclear catastrophe. That is why the appeal, adopted unanimously after many days of open dialogue by the participants of the Prague World Assembly, sounds such a topical and relevant note.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES U.S. CONGRESSIAL DELEGATION

LD071732 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- The final meeting of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has taken place in Moscow today. The results of discussions on different problems have been summarised at it.

The meeting was addressed by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who led the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He said:

The three days of discussions on outstanding questions of Soviet-American relations have demonstrated the importance of a constructive dialogue between our countries. These discussions sometimes were sharp. But the main thing is that the fact has been demonstrated anew that when the sides are desirous of better understanding each other, it helps to clarify the truth, to lessen tension and to create an atmosphere of mutual trust. It is important, of course, that the spirit of constructive dialogue should not evaporate but be maintained in the course of further contacts and cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress.

The USA and the USSR have no other way but to search an accord despite their different social systems.

Quite constructive support has been given by this meeting to the idea of freezing the nuclear arsenals, the speaker further stressed. This is quite understandable because it is the clearly expressed demand of our peoples. It is our profound conviction that the freeze also is in accord with the interests and security of both sides. True, there are those who would like the modernisation of nuclear weapons, that is, the nuclear arms race, continue under the freeze as well. But this would make talks more difficult because the arms race would be outpacing the progress of the talks. It is important for the idea of the freeze to be practically embodied in the actions and agreements of our governments. As for the Soviet Union, this desire was clearly expressed by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The most pressing problem today is how to prevent Europe from becoming an area of maximum military and political tension. Peace has been maintained for years on the European Continent on the basis of rough parity between the military forces of East and West. The fulfillment of the plans to deploy American missiles in Europe will dramatically tip this balance. We have already pointed out during our meeting what the results of such a development will be.

There still is a possibility to reach agreement in Geneva. We do not think that missile deployments are fatally inevitable. There still is a possibility to influence those who prefer the implementation of the "two-track decision" at all costs to a mutually acceptable agreement.

Now a few words about strategic armaments. It should be clearly realized that ever more nuclear warheads are being piled up, new missile launchers built, missiles, bombers and submarines modernized, and new, ever deadlier types of weapons, less and less subject to human control, developed from month to month and from year to year.

The sinister plans to build the MX missile system are now being carried out in your country, the USA, and plans have been drawn up for a so-called anti-missile defence system. These plans, even as many prestigious specialists and politicians think, mean an unheard-of escalation of the threat of nuclear catastrophe. This dangerous course of developments must be stopped, the sooner the better.

There still is a possibility today to raise a barrier on the way of the further nuclear arms race. It is necessary for this to pursue to the end the proposal on freezing the nuclear arsenals and to formalize it in specific agreements between the sides. We hope that members of the U.S. legislative body will play their role in this matter.

The speaker further dwelt on the Soviet proposals to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons and to conclude a non-aggression pact between the NATO alliance and the Warsaw Treaty countries. Even the most vociferous critics of these proposals cannot deny that the adoption of them will do no harm, including to the United States and that these measures would contribute to the creation of a more normal and less tense atmosphere, he said. But we have got the impression from speeches by members of the delegation of the U.S. Congress that these proposals are still little known in the United States and that the advantages they could offer both our countries and other states, particularly European ones, have not yet been realised there.

We have also considered here the state of bilateral relations and the positions of the USA and the USSR on a number of regional problems. We for our part do not see any obstacles to the solution of these problems.

But it is necessary to overcome the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to renounce its course of confrontation and of folding up bilateral relations.

Our delegation believes that it would be useful to meet from time to time to discuss outstanding questions of Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole.

You are to continue your familarisation with Moscow and then with the capital of sunny Armenia as well, Boris Ponomarev continued, addressing the congressmen. I hope that you will replenish considerably your knowledge and impressions of the Soviet Union. In December 1982 we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. During the past six decades we have developed a truly close-knit family of more than 100 different nations and nationalities, each with its own tongue, literature, art and history. It is a fraternal family in which everyone supports the other and in which erstwhile ethnic strife and antagonisms exist no longer.

Please note also the unity of aspirations and interests of these different peoples. All of them are motivated by the same desires for higher standards of well-being and spiritual culture and for maintaining peaceful conditions for the life of themselves and the other peoples of our country and the world at large. You will realise anew that, despite their different languages and cultures, all our peoples want one thing, peace on earth.

Boris Ponomarev expressed the hope that the American congressmen would convey this truth about the desires and aspirations of the Soviet people to the mass of the American people.

Thomas S. Foley, the leader of the American delegation, spoke on their behalf.

He said that the U.S. congressmen had now completed the most important part of their trip, namely, discussions with deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and that they had been greatly impressed by the frank and sincere character of their discussions. According to him, there were difficult problems but nevertheless, in the opinion of the U.S. congressmen, a better possibility for understanding each other's positions had been created and progress was being made in the right direction.

Mr Foley expressed the hope that this meeting would mark the beginning of regular contacts between representatives of the two nations in future. He also suggested that a meeting of scientists from the two countries be organized to mark the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the USA and the USSR this year.

He continued that the American Congressmen had realized the viability, strength and great national character of the Soviet people. The delegation had begun their visit in Leningra Mr Foley recollected that he had realized at the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery in Leningrad better than anywhere else what resolve and fortitude the Soviet Union had demonstrated in the past war. According to him, the spirit of that heroic struggle was motivating the Soviet people in their desire to banish war and the Americans were also resolved to do so.

Republican House Member Dick Cheney said, in particular, that all the Americans had feelings of great respect for the Soviet Union and its people, for their patriotism and talents. He continued that during the next few months it was necessary to secure a decisive breakthrough in the solution of the question of medium-range missiles in order to return to normal relations and to reduce armaments to make the world a quieter place.

Since Mr Foley proposed in his address a meeting of Soviet and American scientists to mark the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the USA, Boris Ponomarev said:

We would like to recall the proposal made by Yuriy Andropov that it would be useful to hold a meeting of scientists to discuss the consequences of large-scale anti-missile defences. "Let Soviet and American scientists, specialists in this field, meet and discuss the possible consequences of the development of a large-scale anti-missile defence system. Let science speak up authoritatively," Yuriy Andropov proposed. This proposal is still standing.

Boris Ponomarev said in conclusion:

Allow me to express satisfaction with what the leader of the delegation, Mr Foley, and other American congressmen said about the Soviet people's desire for peace and about the sacrifices they made for victory in the Second World War. We are satisfied to know that the American people have feelings of respect for our people.

TASS CRITICIZES 'FORGETFULNESS' OF CIA DIRECTOR

ID072001 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 7 Jul 83

["That Cagey Casey" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Many members of Reagan's "team" have been suffering from suspicious "forgetfulness" after a scandal broke up in Washington over the theft of Carter's secret debate strategy plans from his headquarters during the 1980 election campaign.

Gaps in the memory of CIA director William Casey, who, according to people who know him, usually does not look into his notes when testifying at congressional hearings and has no difficulty in recalling events which took place years ago, are particularly amazing.

When a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent interviewed Casey the latter, apparently, had forgot all about having ever had in his hands those plans and even claimed that it would have been "totally uncharacteristic and quite incredible" for him to have obtained documents from the headquarters of the Democratic Party. "After being involved in seven presidential campaigns, I know that's dynamite," Casey stated.

These categorical assertions by William Casey are all the more strange since one of the "heroes" of the "Reagangate," James Baker, a high-ranking White House official, said that the papers from Carter's headquarters on the basis of which Reagan's speeches had been prepared had been coming directly from Casey.

The name of the CIA director has been coming up more than once in the American press in connection with scandalous exposures. A few months after he had assumed office, Casey became the subject of an official inquiry over financial machinations. A group of Democratic congressmen obtain 20 cases of documents about Casey's financial dealings. However, the most important compromising materials were missing from them: most likely, he had taken care that those papers should disappear forever.

Meanwhile, he faced serious charges, in particular, the use of his post to collect information about the market situation. It should be recalled that William Casey has interest in 27 companies with assets abroad. A person with access to secret market research information is a "godsend" to the managers of those companies.

Up to now gaps in memory at the right moment and the support of President Reagan, his personal friend, have been helping Casey to get off the hook. In view of all this, NEWSWEEK concludes that the "Reagangate" hardly threatens to chase William Casey out of office: in the past he survived even worse troubles.

U.S. AMBASSADOR HARTMAN HOSTS EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM070945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Mark Holiday"]

[Text] On 4 July Arthur A. Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the national holiday -- Independence Day.

The reception was attended by V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S 4 JUL STATEMENT ON MOSCOW TV

LD051445 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Statement by U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman on the occasion of U.S. Independence Day; in English fading into translation]

[Text] I would like to begin my address by expressing greetings and best wishes to the people of the Soviet Union from the people of the United States. Today, on 4 July, my country is marking the 207th anniversary of the proclamation of its independence. Each year, we cherish even more the rights guaranteed to Americans by the Declaration of Independence.

This document made it possible for us to achieve major social changes in the framework of its structure. We value our freedom not only for the free life that is ensured for us -- and the happiness of this life, which is also one of the major results -- but also for our constitutional guarantees which give us the opportunity to make choices. We believe that a human can achieve the maximum growth of his abilities only if he can make his own choices. The sum total of these opportunities for personal choice is represented by what we have achieved as a nation.

This year the economy of our country is setting an example for the world as it reemerges from a serious economic slump. We made decisions which were necessary to create more jobs for the increasing numbers of our self-employed population, taking into consideration present technical and economic realities. These new jobs will be more rewarding financially and morale-wise, and will result in greater productivity, compared with the jobs that were abolished. In this way, there will be an input of new, fresh power into the productivity of our labor force.

At the same time, we are giving economic assistance to the developing countries of the Third World in the form of the exportation of U.S. private capital and the availability of state financial aid. Once again, we shall produce a record yield of agricultural crops with the help of those who work on the farms and represent less than 4 percent of our population. All this is taking place in an atmosphere that encourages artistic, scientific, and literary creativity.

We are peaceful people and our only desire is to be able to achieve our own aspirations and to create more fulfilling lives for us and for our children. However, the American people are aware that this cannot be done while our security and the security of our friends and allies is unprotected from outside threats. Therefore, we are prepared to provide this protection, in the knowledge that this is the best way of preventing war and preserving our freedom. America does not intend to attack any country. We are not trying to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. American arms, be they nuclear or nonnuclear, will never be used for purposes other than defense.

This year, our two countries -- the USSR and the United States -- will celebrate the 50th anniversary of establishing relations. We have witnessed many changes in our relations during this period. We fought together against a common enemy. We also remained rivals because of the antithesis of our different social systems and ideological values. We Americans wish that it would be possible to reduce the danger of war and to show restraint despite this rivalry. This is the essence of the message sent by my President to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on the occasion of his election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

President Reagan said, and I quote: As you assume your new duties, I hope that we shall be able jointly to find ways of facilitating peace, by reducing the level of armaments and by moving forward toward eliminating force and the threat of the use of force in the settlement of international controversies. You shall have my full cooperation in attaining these objectives on the basis of equality, reciprocity, and respect for the rights and interests of all.

Such are the hopes of the Americans as we enter into the second half-century of our mutual relations. We are looking for spheres where our interests coincide and where we can develop beneficial cooperation. I have traveled widely in your country since I came here nearly 2 years ago. It seems to me that I can sense the same feelings among your peoples. Let us work together to make our hopes a reality. Thank you.

TASS: U.S. ATTEMPTS TO HIDE 'AGGRESSIVE POLICY'

LD071256 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Moscow TASS in English at 1354 GMT on 7 July transmits a service message asking subscribers to "kill" the following item]

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: The higher the tide of mass protests against Western Europe being converted into the Pentagon's nuclear missile staging area is rising in Europe, the more actively Washington is trying to conceal, camouflage the essence, thrust of its aggressive policy. Further evidence of this was furnished by a statement by White House spokesman Larry Speakes to the effect that the U.S. delegation in Geneva is exerting every effort to reach agreement.

It is an open secret, however, what is really happening in Geneva. While paying lip service to "flexibility", Washington in fact is stubbornly trying to clear the way for an unrestrained buildup of its own nuclear capability.

They in the United States continue to pretend that there are on NATO's side neither British nor French missiles, of which there are in fact more than 160 and which the USSR, naturally, cannot but take into account. The United States also "forgets" all about its own medium-range systems in the zone of Europe.

In other words, the U.S. stand boils down to demanding unilateral disarmament of the USSR, while making sure that the NATO countries' arsenals of medium-range nuclear missiles will be left intact. Where here is goodwill, where are efforts towards progress? It really takes some special binoculars designed in Washington to see in this absolutely unconstructive, obstructionist stand the "striving for agreement" about which Mr Speakes is talking.

It is bad when words are at odds with deeds in politics. This discrepancy is particularly alarming where the point at issue is such an overriding issue as the security of Europe.

MARSHAL AKHROMEYEV VIEWS U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINE

AU231755 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces: "We Must Not Allow Any War; The Doctrine of Aggression and the Doctrine of the Defense of Peace" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] THE TERM "MILITARY DOCTRINE" REFERS TO THE SYSTEM OF OPINIONS ON THE TARGETS AND NATURE OF A POSSIBLE WAR, ON THE PREPARATION OF A COUNTRY AND ITS ARMED FORCES FOR THIS WAR, AND ON THE METHODS OF WAGING A WAR.

THE DOCTRINES OF CAPITALIST AND SOCIALIST STATES ARE FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT FROM EACH OTHER BECAUSE THE CRUCIAL ROLE IN SHAPING EVERY MILITARY DOCTRINE IS PLAYED BY THE POLICY OF A STATE AND ITS RULING IDEOLOGY.

At the heart of the U.S. military doctrine is the programmatic goal to buttress the United States' world hegemony. It was proclaimed as far back as the beginning of the 20th century when the American Senate formulated as follows: "The Lord has endowed us with a progressive spirit and predestined us to rule the nations. The divine mission of America is -- world domination."

The hegemonistic idea of world domination was then repeatedly championed, in various forms, by Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Harry Truman, James Carter, and almost all other American presidents.

AFTER WORLD WAR II SEVERAL MILITARY DOCTRINES CAME AND WENT IN THE UNITED STATES BUT, BASICALLY, ALL OF THEM HAVE HAD AN OUTSPOKENLY AGGRESSIVE CHARACTER.

The U.S. military doctrine against the Soviet Union was also formulated in those years.

The paper "American Policy Towards the Soviet Union," which President H. Truman confirmed as a basic document in September 1946, said: "The United States must be prepared to wage a nuclear and bacteriological war against the Soviet Union. A well-mechanized army, transferred by sea and air routes and capable of conquering and defending regions of key strategic importance, must be supported by mighty naval and air forces. The war against the USSR will be a 'total' one in a more horrible sense than any previous war. Therefore, it is essential to develop ever new offensive and defensive types of weapons...."

The directive of the U.S. National Security Council (SNB 20/1) entitled the United States' Goals in Relation to Russia, which was approved in August 1948, stated: "Our main targets in relation to Russia can be essentially reduced to two: a) to limit Moscow's power and influence as much as possible; b) to carry out basic changes in the theory and practice of the foreign policy that is adhered to by the government that has power in Russia."

Behind these and similar targets, there have always been specific plans of waging a war against the Soviet Union, worked out in detail, down to the number of nuclear bombs they were planning to use to destroy Moscow, Leningrad, and other Soviet cities. A great deal has already been written on the pages of newspapers about these barbarous plans.

We have mentioned some facts about the first postwar decades. The goals pursued by the United States in relation to the USSR today are roughly the same. The Directive No. 59 of 1980, which was signed by President J. Carter, is even more outspoken in formulating the objective of the future war: "To destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system, to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to achieve supremacy over the USSR in a nuclear war, and to conclude it under conditions favorable for the United States." Corresponding to this objective is the new military doctrine of the United States of the 1980's, based on the strategy of "direct resistance" and aimed at achieving "absolute and undisputed supremacy for the United States."

IT CAN THUS BE STRESSED THAT THE U.S. DOCTRINE PURSUES AS ITS MAIN GOAL -- TO DESTROY THE USSR AS A STATE, TO BREAK UP THE SOVIET ECONOMY, AND TO LIQUIDATE OUR WORLD OUTLOOK OR, TO USE THE WORDS OF THE INCUMBENT U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN, "TO WRITE OFF COMMUNISM AS A SAD AND UNNATURAL CHAPTER OF MANKIND."

The specific guidelines for the U.S. military doctrine and strategy have been formulated in the Pentagon's document Directive in the Area of Defense for the Years 1984-1986. What attracts attention in this document are its two most important propositions. FIRST -- victory in a modern nuclear war is deemed possible: "The United States must gain supremacy and have the possibility to force the USSR to discontinue military activity soon and according to U.S. conditions."

The SECOND proposition is: What matters is attaining military supremacy over the USSR. This is formulated in a very specific way. The directive foresees that, in order to achieve this supremacy, the United States will take steps toward deploying new systems of strategic weapons of all types, will deploy intermediate-range nuclear devices in Europe, will work out plans for the first use of nuclear weapons in the arena of military operations, and will be ready to "effectively wage war" from outer space.

In their preparations for an aggressive nuclear war, the American Administration and command are paying great attention also to ensuring the United States' survival. That is why they are working on the theory and practice of waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, far away from the American continent.

THE SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINE IS THE OPPOSITE OF THE U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINE. ITS POLITICAL CONTENT ENSUES FROM THE SOCIALIST SOCIAL SYSTEM IN THE USSR, THE PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND FROM THE FUNDAMENTAL INTEREST OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE -- TO LIVE AND WORK IN PEACE FOR THE WELL-BEING OF THEIR HOMELAND AND MANKIND. ULTIMATELY, THIS ALSO DETERMINES THE DEFENSIVE ORIENTATION OF THE ENTIRE MILITARY THEORY AND PRACTICAL ACTIVITY OF THE SOVIET STATE. Predatory wars, hatred, nationalist bias, and the feeling of superciliousness are alien to the Soviet Union, as a socialist state. We have never attacked anyone nor do we plan to attack any state, including the United States. Attributing to the Soviet military doctrine the treacherous intention of preparing a "first strike" against the United States amounts to deceiving the world public.

THE SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINE IS GUIDED BY A POLICY, THE AIM OF WHICH IS TO PREVENT THE FIRST AND ALL OTHER STRIKES, THE OUTBREAK OF A NUCLEAR WAR. Soviet representatives have formulated our approach to these issues as follows: The USSR's defense potential must be sufficient to deter everyone from taking the risk of distrubing our peaceful life. Our line is not aimed at achieving supremacy in arms but at reducing their numbers, at lessening military confrontation. Such is our policy and our doctrine. Broad circles of the world public rightly call it the doctrine of the defense of peace.

THE USSR HAS COMMITTED ITSELF NOT TO BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND HAS CALLED ON OTHER STATES TO FOLLOW ITS EXAMPLE. The United States has refused to adopt this commitment. It is collecting "evidence": Allegedly, the Soviet Union has done this because it wants to deceive us. Once the United States adopts this commitment, the Soviet Union will surely unleash a war using "conventional" devices and, ultimately, will "conquer" Europe. Such disgraceful and irresponsible words can even be heard from the mouths of official representatives, such as General Rogers.

When we propose the signing of an agreement on mutually renouncing the use of force in general, we are told: No, these are mere words! And they refuse to accept such an agreement.

When the Soviet state adopted the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Soviet people and the people of other socialist countries asked: Will this commitment not upset the defense capability of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community as a whole? We have already answered this question.

I can only repeat -- No. UNDER THE EXISTING CONDITIONS, THE AGGRESSOR MUST KNOW THAT THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FIRST USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS WILL NOT CARRY HIM TO VICTORY. GIVEN THE PRESENT STATE OF RECONNAISSANCE DEVICES AND THE PREPAREDNESS OF THE STRATEGIC NUCLEAR DEVICES OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE AMERICAN STRIKE WILL NOT DISARM THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. PROCEEDING FROM THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE SOVIET UNION HAS ADOPTED THIS COMMITMENT. WE CAN STRESS AGAIN THAT IN THE SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINE THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPON HAS ALWAYS BEEN, AND CONTINUES TO BE REGARDED ONLY AS A RETALIATORY MEASURE.

IN CONCLUSION, I WOULD LIKE TO CALL TO MIND THE WORDS OF YU.V. ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THAT "...WE MUST NOT ALLOW NUCLEAR WAR -- NEITHER SMALL, NOR LARGE, NEITHER LIMITED, NOR TOTAL. THERE IS NO MORE IMPORTANT TASK TODAY THAN STOPPING THE ARSONISTS OF A NEW WAR. THAT IS WHAT THE VITAL INTERESTS OF ALL NATIONS REQUIRE."

PRC LEADERS THANK SOVIET GOVERNMENT FOR MESSAGES

LD071751 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet received telegrams from Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Peng Zheng, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, expressing gratitude for the congratulations sent to them on the occasion of their election to these posts.

The council of ministers of the USSR received a telegram from Zhao Ziyang, premier of the state council of the People's Republic of China, expressing gratitude for the congratulations upon his re-appointment to that post.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LENINGRAD

LD071458 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Leningrad July 7 TASS -- "The Chinese people has deep respect for the Soviet people. We have resumed our contacts after a prolonged break and all of us have to do much for the strengthening of traditional friendship between the PRC and the USSR", Liang Geng, the deputy chairman of the Chinese People's Society of Friendship With Foreign Countries, said in Leningrad today. The society's delegation he heads that arrived in the morning from Moscow had a meeting with President of the Presidium of the Leningrad branch of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Taisia Lyutova and with Chairman of the branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Professor Yevgeniy Serebryakov.

Liang Geng conveyed to the Leningraders the messages of greetings from the leadership of the people's society of friendship with foreign countries and the Soviet-Chinese friendship society. He said that the members of the delegation view the Leningrad programme as the continuation of the meetings in Moscow "that were very fruitful and useful".

VNA CITED ON PRC INCURSIONS INTO VIETNAM

LD071216 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi July 7 TASS -- In the period between June 18th and 27th Chinese troops repeatedly fired on Vietnamese territory from mortars and machine-guns, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY [VNA] reports. Chinese units intruded into border districts of the Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen [spelling as received] Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Thau [spelling as received] and Quangninh provinces, mined roads and opened fire on populated centres. Five civilians were wounded as a result of these actions.

U.S. SAID PLANNING U.S.-JAPAN-ROK MILITARY AXIS

LD071902 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Japanese Government has allowed the American "New Jersey" battleship, with cruise missiles on board, to call at Japanese ports. Radio Moscow's Aleksandr Borisov comments:

This fact is fresh proof that the United States and Japan have continued to reinforce military and political ties under their so-called treaty of security. On Japanese territory, the United States have more than 100 bases with 51,000 American servicemen stationed in them. Nuclear weapons are kept at some American bases and American ships with these weapons on board often call at Japanese ports. The Americans are not only strengthening their military positions in Japan but are encouraging Tokyo to step up military preparations. The present Japanese leaders are ready to do this. They see that their country, an unsinkable aircraft carrier as they call it, will closely cooperate with the United States military. Japan has embarked on a large-scale program for building up its military potential. Joint Japanese-American military exercises have become routine.

At the same time, the United States has American troops and armaments in South Korea. This is combined with Washington's unconditional support for the circle of Chon Tu-Hwan and its increase in military aid to the regime. There are more than 40,000 American soldiers stationed in South Korea and more than 700 nuclear charges are based there. Besides, American neutron weapons and cruise missiles are to be deployed in South Korea. Last spring the country held the largest ever maneuvers with the United States. The [words indistinct] these war games involved 200,000 officers and men and more than 50 warships.

Finally, Tokyo too has been advancing military and political cooperation with the Seoul regime. The Japanese Government has made a gift of $4 billion to t! Chon Tu-Hwan regime to strengthen the military-industrial potential of South Korea, which incidentally spends 1/3 of its budget on military programs. This is how the foundation was laid for a tripartite military alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. The United States has long been nurturing plans of this kind. The Japanese military observer Toro Misawa claims that certain quarters in the United States have set themselves the task of merging three treaties -- the American-Japanese, the American-South Korean, and the Japanese-South Korean -- merging them by the mid-eighties and forming an alliance to resemble NATO.

The United States policy of forming a tripartite military axis between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul directly endangers the peoples of Asia. This policy is fraught with dangerous consequences for peace in the Far East.

JAPANESE CAMPAIGN AGAINST U.S. WARSHIPS NOTED

LD080659 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 8 TASS -- The all-Japan Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons has started a campaign to collect signatures to a statement demanding that the government forbid the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" with cruise missiles on board and the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" to call at the country's ports. The struggle against the "visits" by these ships, representatives of the council have stated at a meeting here, must become in the current year the central task of the country's antiwar movement which comes out in favour of breaking off the military alliance between Tokyo and Washington.

"We shall not allow our country to be turned into the Pentagon's 'unsinkable aircraft carrier'!" The participants in the manifestation chanted.

U.S., JAPAN MEET ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

LD072021 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 7 Jul 83

["Using Cat's Paws" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Gennadiy Gavrilenko writes: Two-day Japanese-American consultations have begun in the Japanese capital today. Representatives of the military establishments of the two countries have started discussions on ways to implement an agreement concluded early this year on transfers of Japan's latest military technology to the United States.

The background of this conference is as follows: The export of armaments and military technology was banned in Japan in 1967, and the ban was upheld in 1976 when Prime Minister Takep Miki made it law. In 1981 both houses of the Japanese parliament passed a resolution reiterating the ban. Last January, however, the Japanese Government revised its attitude to this problem and passed the decision to transfer high technology to the United States. Under that decision, the Pentagon is to get robots, lasers, super-large integral circuitry, fibre optics for communications systems, and also computers of the latest generations. All of them can be used for military purposes. Japan's consent to meet the Pentagon's needs was reported by the Japanese premier to the U.S. President at the Japanese-U.S. summit in Washington last January.

The agreement on transfers of Japan's up-to-date technology to the United States has given a new dimension to the military and political alliance of the two major capitalist countries of the world. As a consequence, Japan has begun to participate directly in the program of the unprecedented buildup of armed forces and armaments that is being carried out by the Reagan administration.

This step of the Nakasone government is opposed by the Japanese democratic public, which views it as a threat to the country's national interests. Many Japanese believe that participation in the U.S. military buildup is fraught with grave risks, in particular to Japan itself, and that it will adversely affect national security, the future of the Japanese people, and their relations with neighbouring Asian countries.

The Japanese businessmen are also wary of the new agreement, regarding Washington's desire to get access to modern Japanese technology as a threat to their own interests due to the aggravated competitive struggle between Japanese and American companies.

All this shows that the plans of American strategists to turn Japan into the Pentagon's arsenal are causing growing discontent and opposition in the country.

USSR-DPRK TREATY 22D ANNIVERSARY MARKED

PM071526 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Jul 83 p 3

[Vladimir Solovyev "Commentator's Opinion": "Bonds of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] July 6 marks the 22d anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

That important document sealed the bases of our international ties, which took shape from the very first days of the existence of the young worker and peasant republic on the Korean peninsula.

The fraternal bonds of friendship linking Soviet and Korean peoples are strong. Many memorials erected by Korean working people recall the feat of Soviet servicemen who made possible the country's liberation from the Japanese yoke. Our country was the first state to recognize the young DPRK, to establish diplomatic relations with it, and to sign the first equitable international agreement on economic and cultural cooperation in its centuries-long history. The Korean people received great support from their Soviet friends in building their new life. About 60 major national economic projects were either modernized or built in the DPRK with the Soviet Union's technical assistance alone. After the war our government gave the Korean people over 3,000 sets of technical documentation.

Our peoples are marking the treaty's anniversary within the framework of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the removal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis. Soviet people, confirming their unfailing support for the DPRK Government's constructive proposals aimed at the just solution of the Korean problem, consider it their internationalist duty to further develop mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries, and with thefraternal people, new successes in building socialism on Korea's ancient land.

NAKHODKA RALLY OF SOLIDARITY WITH DPRK REPORTED

SK080600 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Presently, in the Soviet Union, the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country is being observed. Many cities, industrial enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in the Soviet Union are holding rallies and gatherings to support the Korean people's just cause.

Our reporter, who was present at a rally held in Nakhodka City, Primorskiy Kray, reports as follows:

The rally was attended by the representatives of the social circles and activists of the Soviet-Korea Freindship Society of Nakhodka City. Those who attended the rally warmly welcomed Comrade (Yi Cha-kyong), consul general, and consulate staffers of the DPRK in Nakhodka City.

Speaking at the rally, Comrade (Gennaje Achikasov), vice chairman of Nakhodka Soviet Executive Committee, said: Along with all other Soviet people, the working people of Nakhodka City support and encourage the Korean people's struggle. We well know about the Korean people's desire to make their country a reunified, independent state. We also know about the DPRK Government's persistent efforts to create preconditions for normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and solving the Korean question fairly, at an early date. These efforts are invariably supported by CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people. The 26th CPSU Congress again declared that the Soviet Union supports and encourages the DPRK's struggle to achieve the reunification of the country without the interference of foreign forces, peacefully, and in a democratic way, and it seeks to enrich and consolidate the relations with People's Korea. The treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance which the two countries concluded on 6 July 1961 is greatly contributes to consolidating Soviet-Korean relations. Taking the spirit of the treaty as a guiding principle, the Soviet Union and the DPRK are developing comprehensive relations and contacts.

The reciprocal cooperation between the two countries is being expanded. With Soviet technical cooperation, People's Korea has built more than 60 major industrial enterprises and other plants, the backbones of the national economy. The Soviet Union is one of the major trade partners of the DPRK. The Soviet Union supplies the DPRK with metallurgical facilities, farm implements, rolling stocks, crude oil, coal, cotton, and other products, and imports mineral fertilizer, ferrous and nonferrous metal, chemical industry products, and some people's consumer goods from People's Korea. The relations between the two countries in the cultural and sports fields have also been expanded. The creative organizations of the Soviet Union and the DPRK visit each other annually. There are exchanges of delegations of writers, filmmakers, scholars, and architects. Presently, a delegation of commercial workers and a women's volleyball team of Korea's North Hamgyong Province are paying visits to our kray. We welcome them.

In conclusion, Comrade (Achikasov), in the name of the Nakhodka Municipal Party Committee, Municipal Soviet Executive Committee, Nakhodka City, wished the friendly Korean people new success in socialist construction and the just struggle for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He shouted "Long Live the Invincible Friendship Between the Soviet Union and the DPRK."

Next, Comrade (Yi Cha-kyong), DPRK consul general in Nakhodka City, spoke:

[Begin recording] For this solidarity rally, I extend deep gratitude to the leading cadres, comrade members of the executive committee and all residents of Nakhodka City. The support for and solidarity with our people's just struggle for the independent reunification of the country rendered by the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal Soviet people are a great encouragement to the Korean people. [end recording]

Consul General (Yi Cha-kyong) went on to say: Thirty years have elapsed since the armistice agreement was signed in Korea. Nevertheless, the ceasefire has not brought durable peace and the tense situation continues, despite the all-out efforts of the WPK and the DPRK government for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country. The United States is continuing to use South Korea as its forward military base in the Far East. It is increasing the number of troops, bringing in new-style military equipment, and staging large military exercises.

Finally, Comrade (Yi Cha-kyong) noted with satisfaction that the friendship between the Soviet Union and the DPRK and between North Hamgyong Province and Primorskiy Kray is being consolidated with each passing day.

Consul General (Yi Cha-kyong) expressed his conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries will strengthen and develop in the future too.

BANQUET HONORS USSR-DARK FRIENDSHIP ANNIVERSARY

SK080330 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] On 6 July, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, arranged a banquet on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade (Reszhin), a minister of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade (?Shirinskiy), a deputy chairman of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade (?Kapitsa), (words indistinct) of the (?Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs), and other officials.

SHULTZ MEETING WITH AFGHAN REFUGEES ATTACKED

PM080754 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Ovchinnikov "Rejoinder": "Provocative Show"]

[Text] It has become the custome for high-ranking U.S. visitors to Pakistan to make a personal call at the Basmak nests near the Afghan border and show thereby that Washington fully supports the actions of the armed gangs who are waging an undeclared war against the DRA.

Such an event completely incompatible with the etiquette of official visits was also included by U.S. secretary of State Shultz in the program of his visit to Pakistan. He visited the Khyber Pass, where 3 years ago Brzezinski, then the U.S. President's national security adviser, belligerently brandished a submachinegun, and also visited near Peshawar a camp of so-called "Afghan refugees" -- the counterrevolutionary rabble which is being maintained by American money, equipped with American weapons, and trained in terrorist actions by American instructors.

The Basmaks boasted to their guest that whenever they penetrate Afghan territory they "mete out reprisals against anyone they lay their hands on." According to a WASHINGTON POST report, Shultz replied by promising the bandits "firm and constant U.S. support."

The secretary of State tried to pretend that the main condition for the solution of the Afghan problem is the withdrawal of Soviet troops. To assert that, however, is to deliberately muddle cause and effect. The key to a genuine settlement lies in the provision of guarantees which totally rule out the penetration of Afghan territory by armed counterrevolutionary gangs from neighboring countries.

Shultz campaigned for the return home "with dignity and honor" of the notorious "Afghan refugees" who, as the same WASHINGTON POST report makes clear, "have quite a large quantity of weapons supplied secretly by the United States, Egypt, and other countries."

The question arises: Why do refugees need weapons? By all accounts so as to continue the bloody carnage on Afghan soil and to try to deprive the people of their revolutionary gains by methods of sabotage and terror. But where is the guarantee of the existence of a peaceful, nonaligned, and free Afghanistan whose border with the Soviet Union extends for 2,500 km? Judging by Shultz' behavior, Washington is not even contemplating such guarantees.

A U.S. ABC TV commentator called the U.S. secretary of state's performance in front of the Basmaks in Peshawar a "well-staged show." We would rather call it provocative.

KARMAL'S ADDRESS TO PDPA PLENUM REPORTED

PM071225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Unity Is The Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] Kabul 6 Jul -- A report by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolution Council, entitled "The Situation in the Country and the Current Tasks of the Party and State Authorities," which he delivered at a routine PDPA Central Committee plenum on 3 July, has been published here.

The main content of Afghan political life, B. Karmal stated, is to strengthen and develop the PDPA and to increase its role in society and the state. The party now has over 90,000 members and candidate members. From March 1982 to March 1983, party numbers rose by almost 35 percent. New, young forces are continually joining the party. That attests to the increase in its prestige and the further strengthening of its ties with the people. Under these conditions, the question on the agenda is that of the well-thought out and planned control of the party's quantitative and qualitative composition.

Broaching the question of strengthening the unity of the PDPA's ranks, B. Karmal noted that the party is still faced with a number of unresolved tasks in that sphere. Without unity, he stressed, there is no party, and without a monolithic party there is no victory. After dwelling on problems of the party's cadre policy, the speaker pointed out that better account must be taken here of Afghan society's specific features and its national, cultural and religious traditions and customs. The promotion of new revolutionary cadres should be rationally combined with the persistent and consistent training of old cadres and specialists.

It is necessary to constantly improve the state apparatus' work style and its personnel's attitude to working people, to take care to strengthen revolutionary power at local levels, and to win over the increasingly broad masses of the peasantry and nomadic tribes to the side of the revolution.

After touching on the party's tasks in the sphere of party propaganda and agitation, B. Karmal stressed that all aspects and forms of ideological work should be directed toward the masses at large and help them to examine the situation correctly and to become conscious and active participants in the revolutionary process. Note was made in that context of the ever-increasing role of the DRA National Fatherland Front, the trade unions and youth, women's and other social organizations.

On the country's economic development, the Afghan leader noted that the fulfillment of the tasks set by the PDPA and the government has begun successfully. Electricity and cement production and natural gas extraction have increased. This year's spring sowing campaign was conducted successfully. While paying great attention to the land and water reform being carried out in the country, the speaker noted, it is necessary to stress its antifeudal thrust with greater consistency.

The DRA is resolving the urgent tasks of state, economic and cultural building under complex conditions, B. Karmal went on to say. Imperialism and regional reaction have broadened their interference in the country's internal affairs.

As a result of the heroic actions of the Afghan Army, the people's militia and the security forces, however, mighty blows have been struck against the counterrevolutionary gangs. There are now no major armed gangs left in Afghanistan. The Afghan Army has been provided with everything necessary to resolve the tasks facing it. Its organization, combat training and technical equipment have been improved. In that respect we are indebted to the truly invaluable assistance of the Soviet Union, our mighty ally, friend and brother.

The Afghan leader went on to point out that there is now no task in the world more important than defending world peace. It is therefore, an entirely natural process that the antiwar movement, drawing hundreds of millions of people into its orbit, should now be assuming an unprecedented scale. In the vanguard of that movement are the socialist community countries headed by the Soviet Union, that standard-bearer of peace. The World Assembly "For Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War," held recently in Prague, was a vivid demonstration of the people's determination to defend peace throughout the world. The delegation representing the DRA also made a worthy contribution to the forum's work.

As a sovereign and nonaligned country, B. Karmal said, the DRA will continue to pursue an active policy of peace and of strengthening and developing international cooperation. We shall strengthen our relations of fraternal friendship and revolutionary solidarity with the Soviet Union -- our great northern neighbor -- and with all the world's progressive forces.

We note with justifiable pride, the speaker pointed out, that the DRA is finding increasing support and recognition in the international arena. The country now has diplomatic relations with nearly 70 countries. The PDPA's international ties are developing fruitfully with the communist, workers' and revolutionary democratic parties and with the national liberation movements.

Afghanistan is ready to form mutual beneficial and equitable ties and to develop cooperation with all countries, irrespective of their sociopolitical system, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. That also applies to neighboring countries whose territories, unfortunately, continue to be actively used for armed incursions into Afghanistan. The main inspirer and organizer of the undelcared war against the DRA is U.S. imperialism. The Reagan administration has elevated flagrant interference in our internal affairs to the rank of state policy.

Those and some other negative factors have seriously exacerbated the situation around Afghanistan and the region as a whole. It is our profound belief that the DRA's well-known peace proposals are a real path for the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Time has shown their urgency and realistic nature. We have repeatedly said and are now repeating that there is no other way of resolving all the existing problems than at the negotiating table. Serious and business-like talks with the DRA Government are the most effective means of resolving the questions relating to the external aspect of the Afghan problem and to the task of ensuring peace and stability in the region. For our part, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee stressed, we are ready to do that. It is not we who lack political determination or good will.

In conclusion, B. Karmal stressed that, despite the present difficulties, the PDPA will continue to move steadily forward along the path of the revolutionary transformation of Afghan society.

The press has published a PDPA Central Committee plenum resolution. It notes that the party and the DRA Government, actively supported by the people's masses, have achieved a further normalization of the situation in Afghanistan.

Despite the tremendous difficulties caused by the interference by the forces of imperialism and reaction in the DRA's affairs, the country is maintaining a stable level of industrial and agricultural production and is supplying the population with the necessary goods and products in a well-organized way.

The plenum approved the DRA leadership's foreign policy activity, which is directed toward ensuring normal conditions for the development of the April Revolution and peaceful coexistence with neighboring states.

Rashidov Meets Karmal-Led Delegation

LD071232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] A short stopover was made in Tashkent today by an Afghan party and state delegation headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic, which is traveling to the Mongolian People's Republic on a friendly visit.

At the airport, the delegation was met and seen off by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan; and other officials.

INDIA'S RAJIV GANDHI MEETS OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

Meets With Kuznetsov

LD071742 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has today received in the Kremlin Rajiv Gandhi, general secretary of the Indian National Congress (I) Party and member of the Indian Parliament.

During their conversation, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides commented on the desire of the Soviet Union and India to continue to develop their comprehensive cooperation and stressed that friendship between the two countries and peoples has stood the test of the times, meets their mutual interests and serves a dependable factor of stability in Asia and all over the world.

Meets Ustinov, Military Chiefs

LD071745 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- USSR Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov received today General Secretary of the Indian National congress (I), Party, member of parliament of the Republic of India Rajiv Gandhi now staying in Moscow.

A warm and friendly conversation ensued. Taking part in it were Chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, First Deputy defence Minister of the USSR Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov; USSR deputy defence minister Army general Vitaliy Shavanov; as well as Engineer Colonel General Mikhail Sergeychik.

SHULTZ REMARK ON NONSUPPORT FOR POL POT REFUTED

OW071226 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Speaking in Bangkok not long ago, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz declared that his country is extending political, economic and moral assistance to the Coalition Government of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea. He added that the United States maintains absolutely no relations with the Khmer Rouge, that is, with the Pol Pot remnants. Our commentator, Comrade Grammatikov, writes:

This statement is difficult to understand for all those who have even a scant knowledge of the situation in Southeast Asia and the elementary principles of logic. In reality, what is this coalition? It is the patching together of three factions -- the followers of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot. Does Mr Shultz know about this? Certainly! In his statement, he admitted that the Khmer Rouge are part of the coalition. Thus we can affirm that the fact that the Pol Pot clique plays the main role in the Coalition Government is no secret to him, because it comprises some 30,000 armed men.

With all of their political hodgepodge, the members of this coalition are united in a common plot: opposition to the legal government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Naturally, Secretary of State Shultz also knows about this. Thus an entirely logical question arises: How can one support a common thing -- in this case the coalition of Khmers in exile -- without supporting the main part of this common thing -- in this case, the Pol Pot clique?

Not only logic but realistic proofs also defy Shultz' claims. The whole world knows that, first of all, the Pol Pot clique receives advisers, arms, and food from the United States. Without these, not only are they unable to carry out incursions into Kampuchean territory, but in fact cannot last even 1 day.

Let us recall the tense situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border in early April of this year. One U.S. transport plane after another landed at Thai military airfields, bringing various kinds of shells, rockets, and other military materiel. Video reports on this have been telecast in many countries of the world. For whom were these arms intended? Still the Pol Pot remanants are being chased by units of the army of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In this connection, it is noted that Wolfowitz, Shultz' assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, who arrived in Bangkok at that time, also immediately denied any U.S. assistance to the Pol Pot clique. But words remain words. The development of events shows that each time a trend toward dialogue appeared in Southeast Asia between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, Washington's high-ranking envoys sought ways to hinder it and to relentlessly intensify confrontation between these two blocs of countries in this region.

As a matter of fact, in contrast to its tactics at the time of the U.S. aggression against Vietnam, Washington is currently trying not to reveal its participation in instigating conflicts. During the days of the conference of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries, in which Shultz participated, AP observed in Bangkok that the United States is trying to play the role of pulling the strings behind the scenes.

But the nature of things cannot change merely because of this. Indonesia's MERDEKA was on solid ground when it wrote that the U.S. strategy is having a negative influence on the situation in Southeast Asia.

As to Washington diplomats' clumsy tricks concerning the severance of ties with the vestiges of the Pol Pot clique, which is extremely odious to the entire civilized world, the U.S. press itself has quite fully exposed their hypocrisy. For instance, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that the trend of U.S. policy toward Kampuchea is disgusting people. One can see that if this policy is achieved -- the paper reasons -- the Khmer Rouge, that is, the Pol Pot clique, will hold state power again. The paper concludes: This means to bring one of the most bloodthirsty regimes in this century back to power.

SRV PAPER SCORES ASEAN CONFERENCE DECISIONS

PM071021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For a Serious Dialogue"]

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Jun -- A serious dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries founded on the principle of the sides' identical security is the only way to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, writes today.

Important steps in this direction were taken during the visits of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the Philippines and Thailand. Under pressure from U.S. imperialism and the Beijing ruling circles, however, the ASEAN countries -- and Thailand above all -- are putting forward deliberately unacceptable terms for such a dialogue, the newspaper points out.

The decisions adopted at the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers conference, which has ended in Bangkok, virtually ignore the good will of the SRV and the PRK as evidenced by the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea. These decisions merely play into the hands of those forces which are trying to push the Indochinese states and the ASEAN countries onto the path of confrontation. The conference communique deliberately sidesteps the fact that external interference in the affairs of the states of the region is the real source of the threat to the security of the countries of Southeast Asia.

Certain ASEAN circles are trying to distort the actual situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border. They are issuing demands for the creation of a so-called "security zone" in the west of the PRK -- which is aimed at undermining the Indochinese states' security. These circles give support to Pol Pot's men and other gangs of Khmer reaction, who are trying to penetrate Kampuchean territory. All this is not helping to ease tension in Southeast Asia.

The results of the Bangkok conference run counter to the true interests and aspirations of the peoples of the region, who are seeking to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

CSSR'S DZUR MAKES 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

Arrival, Talks With Ustinov

PM071519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] On 6 July Army General M. Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

The guest and the people accompanying him were greeted at Vnukovo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, and Army General A.T. Altunin; and also Army General P.G. Lushchev and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Z. Cheben, CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was in the welcoming party.

The CSSR and USSR flags were flying at the airport. An honor guard was drawn up on the tarmac and the two countries' national anthems were played.

Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR national defense minister, received the honor guard chief's report and inspected the Soviet troops.

D.F. Ustinov received M. Dzur. A conversation took place in which questions relating to the further development of ties and all-round cooperation between the USSR and CSSR peoples and armed forces were discussed. Emphasis was placed on the importance and indispensability of meetings and the exchange of experience in order to strengthen the fraternal alliance of the socialist community countries.

N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, and A.A. Yepishev; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; P.S. Kutakhov, S.K. Kurkotkin and A.T. Altunin; Colonel General M. Blahnik, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army General Staff and CSSR first deputy national defense minister; Colonel General A. Brabec, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army Main Political Directorate, and other officials participated in the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 July Second Edition, page 1, also carries a TASS report entitled "Official Friendly Visit" which substitutes the following for the preceding two paragraphs:

["On the same day Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received Army General M. Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR national defense minister.

["There was a warm and friendly conversation at which Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Army General A.T. Altunin were present.

["Colonel General M. Blahnik, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army General Staff and CSSR first deputy national defense minister, and Colonel General A. Brabec, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army Main Political Directorate, also participated in the conversation. Z. Cheben, CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was present.

["Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov gave a dinner in Army Gen M. Dzur's honor. There was an exchange of friendly toasts at the dinner."]

Awards Presented by Kuznetsov

PM080300 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] On 6 July V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Army General M. Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR national defense minister, with the Order of Lenin in the Kremlin.

Orders of the Red Star were presented to Colonel General A. Brabec, Colonel General M. Blahnik, Lieutenant General F. Hanzal, Lieutenant General J. Remek, Lieutenant General M. Zika, Colonel J. Mrazek, and Major General M. Choma.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, V.V. Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them new success in the further development of fraternal relations between the CPSU and CPCZ and between the USSR and the CSSR and the strengthening of the socialist community.

On behalf of the award recipients M. Dzur expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government. These awards, he said, compel us to work even harder for the benefit of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and the further development of cooperation between the two countries' peoples and armies.

The award recipients were also congratulated by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The ceremony was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Army General A.T. Altunin, and Army General I.N. Shkadov.

Meeting With Tikhonov

LD071334 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin General of the Army Martin Dzur, member of the Central Committee of the Central Committee [as received] of the Communist Party of Cezchoslovakia, minister of

national defence of Czechoslovakia, who is on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union. In the course of a cordial comradely conversation it was noted with satisfaction that the diverse fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, including between their armed forces, was continuing to develop with success on the basis of unity of views in questions of socialist and communist construction, the struggle for detente and peace. It was stressed that the efforts of both countries are being directed at implementing the extensive programme of measures to remove the war threat, that was set forth at the meeting of party and state leaders of socialist countries in Moscow.

POLISH, SOVIET PLANNERS CONCLUDE EXPORT TALKS

LD010623 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow 30 June -- A team of Polish and Soviet planners ended works on the first stage of bilateral coordination economic plans for 1984 here today.

The deputy chairman of the Polish Government Planning Committee Stanislaw Wylupek, who directs the work of the Polish team, interviewed by the Moscow PAP correspondent stated that "after a difficult period of deep crisis the Polish economy entered a stage of productive growth, which makes Poland again a reliable trade partner, able to present a richer export offer. Stanislaw Wylupek said that "this has been made possible, to a large extent, by aid from the Soviet Union in raw material supplies."

It is expected that Poland's export of machinery and equipment to the Soviet Union will increase by 15 percent in 1984, as compared with this year's. Poland also took into consideration, in its export offer, the possibility of increasing the export of some market goods. Deliveries of raw materials imported so far by Poland from the Soviet Union, especially energy carriers, will continue at levels similar to those of 1983. In addition, the Soviet Union confirmed deliveries of spare parts for machinery and equipment. Poland will also import consumer goods such as refrigerators, television sets, radio receivers and others. Traditional deliveries of such food items as tea, canned fish and others will be maintained.

POLISH CHRISTIAN DELEGATION RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

PM050915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met a Polish Christian Social Union leadership delegation led by K. Morawski, chairman of its main committee and member of the Polish Council of State, on 30 June. V.A. Kuroyedov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs, and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the friendly conversation.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1600 GMT on 30 June notes that Kazimierz Morawski is accompanied by Deputy Zdzislaw Pilecki, deputy chairman of the Christian Social Union. According to the Warsaw radio report, in the discussion with Sarkisov "information and experiences on the work of elected bodies in the two friendly countries were exchanged and the progress in the stabilization of life in Poland as well as problems of socio-economic development of the Soviet Union were discussed." Warsaw adds: "Kazimierz Morawski and Zdzislaw Pilecki also met with the Chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs at the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Kuroyedov. The chairman of the Christian Social Union also talked with the leadership of the Russian Orthodox Church."]

TRUD SEES SFRY ACCEPTING HARSH WESTERN TERMS

PM071003 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Jul 83 p 3

[TASS report: "SFRY Federal Assembly Session"]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jul -- A session of the SFRY Federal Assembly has been held here. It approved a number of laws which essentially mean the acceptance of Western banks' terms for agreeing to furnish Yugoslavia with financial and commodity credit of $6 billion. The West's requirement amounts to an insistence that the state, in the shape of the Yugoslav Government and the National Bank of Yugoslavia, act as guarantor for the clearing of all Yugoslav debts. If there are more than 15 days' delay in payment, it is envisaged that severe sanctions will be adopted.

Speaking at the session, M. Planinc, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, described the country's foreign economic ties and stated that Yugoslav cooperation with European socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union, was balanced and mutually favorable in character. She emphasized that in the present complex conditions Yugoslavia was meeting with understanding and support from the Soviet Union.

The speaker acknowledged that Yugoslavia's main difficulties were connected with the established structure of its economic ties with Western countries. Noting the complexity of Yugoslavia's position, M. Planinc pointed out that the country was forced to take these "difficult, crucial, but necessary decisions." The SFRY Federal Executive Council chairman warned that "obtaining new credits does not of itself resolve the problems and gives only a short breathing space." Foreign economic debt will, in her words, remain a heavy burden on Yugoslavia until the end of the eighties.

M. Planinc called for the pursuit of a very rigorous future economic policy, increased financial discipline, a change in the tax system for even distribution of profits, and the resolution of social problems. To implement these measures, she said, the mobilization of the entire society, a single approach to resolving vital problems, and a high degree of responsibility are essential above all.

FURTHER COVERAGE ON KOHL OFFICIAL TRIP TO MOSCOW

Kohl Moscow News Conference

PM072020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "FRG Chancellor's Press Conference"]

[Text] Speaking at a press conference in Moscow, FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl expressed satisfaction at the hospitality accorded to him and to the delegation he is heading. The talks with the Soviet leaders, he stressed, were broad, constructive and have helped to elucidate the positions of the sides.

Sharing his impressions of his meeting and conversation with Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the chancellor said:

It was a frank and straighforward conversation, not a diplomat's conversation with a diplomat, nor a politician's with a politician, but a man-to-man talk. It was conducted in absolutely clear-cut language. And what we obviously both value -- precision [chetkost] and a lucid expression of one's thoughts -- contributed to mutual understanding.

I met with a person who, as we Germans say, "hits the nail on the head" with his arguments. That is to say, that he is au fait with all the circumstances and all the facts, right down to detailed figures which have to be discussed at negotiations whether it be a question of relations between people or nuclear missile arms issues. I hope that I gave answers that were just as well reasoned.

It was, in his words, a useful conversation for both sides, H. Kohl observed, and that is my assessment too. And all allegations about some kind of pressuring that had allegedly been planned, proved groundless. I believe that this was a frank conversation that was conducted from tough stances. I found it quite pleasant. It was a real exchange of opinions. At the beginning of the conversation, although it is perhaps not fully appropriate that I should quote myself, I declared that for me the most important thing is to have a frank and open conversation even on those issues which are unpleasant to one's partner. We both proceeded from a conviction that it is useful to get acquainted with the positions of the sides, especially at a time when tense relations exist between East and West.

The main themes of the talks which took place, H. Kohl, observed, were the tense situation in the world, its alarming impact on the atmosphere in Europe, questions of security and arms limitation, and question of bilateral relations.

The FRG chancellor repeated the well known views of his government on the question of medium-range missiles. He tried to justify the unconstructive stance of the United States which is in fact blocking the reaching of understanding at the Geneva talks. H. Kohl, in particular, objected to the medium-range nuclear facilities of Britain and France which are targeted, as is known, against the Warsaw Pact countries, being taken into account.

Replying to a question, H. Kohl, tried to deny instances of increased activity by revanchist elements in West Germany and to depict the activity of the revanchist landsmannschaefte as a "manifestation of patriotism."

Touching on the Madrid meeting, he said: "We are both of the opinion that the talks in Madrid should be completed as soon as possible."

Speaking of relations between the USSR and the FRG, the chancellor observed that both sides expressed a desire to continue bilateral cooperation on a long-term basis in accordance with the treaties concluded and statements made earlier. Both sides pointed out that the opportunities for bilateral cooperation in the most diverse fields, including the economy, science, culture and environmental conservation, are by no means fully utilized. Agreement was reached to continue talks on these questions through routine channels [v rabochem poryadke].

Shcherbitskiy Talks With Kohl

PM072053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Untitled TASS report under general heading": "Visit Completed"]

[Text] FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl arrived in Kiev from Moscow on 6 July. He is in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

The same day a meeting took place between V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and H. Kohl.

The working people of the Ukrainian SSR, like all the Soviet people, V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, have a deep interest in the preservation of peace and in the consolidation of international security and they unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. They fully support the principled stance on questions of USSR-FRG relations and topical international problems expounded by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other Soviet leaders during the Soviet-West German talks.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed the important significance of the new initiatives of the USSR aimed at the practical implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy course drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress. At the same time, he observed, the U.S. arms buildup is assuming an unprecendented scale. An especially dangerous situation is taking shape in Europe where the United States would like to place itself in a monopoly position by deploying nuclear weapons capable of hitting targets deep within our territory.

Soviet people will spare no efforts to ensure the security of their country. In the present situation urgent measures capable of averting the threat of war and channeling the course of world events toward detente are essential. The leading party and state figures of the seven socialist countries spoke of this in the most definite and responsible terms at the recent meeting in Moscow.

Chancellor Kohl expressed gratitude for the opportunity afforded to him to visit Kiev and for the hospitiality accorded to him. He spoke of the desire of the FRG Government to maintain good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, and, moreover, on a long-term basis. H. Kohl declared that he was satisfied with his meetings in Moscow with Yu.V. Andropov and other Soviet leaders. They were of a frank and honest nature and will be of important significance for the further development of relations between the FRG and the USSR.

L.A. Kostandov and other officials were present at the conversation which passed off in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

A conversation also took place between A.P. Lyashko and H. Kohl. The guest was told about the achievements of the Ukrainian SSR in the development of the economy, science, and culture, and in tackling social issues.

A dinner was given in honor of H. Kohl on behalf of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

Kostandov Send-Off at Kiev

PM071932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Untitled TASS report under general heading: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Kiev, 7 July -- FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl who was in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet leadership left Kiev today for home.

The guest was seen off at the airport by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Bondarenko, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and also by A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador to the USSR.

On the eve of his departure, H. Kohl had laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He visited the Ye.O. Paton Electric Welding Institute of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and familiarized himself with places of interest in Kiev.

Kohl Reviews Talks

DW071101 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl by Hans-Joachim Reiche in Moscow on 6 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Reiche] For you as head of government, this was your first detailed dialogue with the new Soviet leadership. How was the climate and the tone of the talks?

[Kohl] This was a working discussion. I came to Moscow to talk with the Soviet leadership and to get to know the new leadership. I did not come here to negotiate. I think it is very important for me to emphasize this once again. It goes without saying, that we discussed quite seriously all issues of mutual interest and concern. As for the tone of the talks, I think I may say that it was courting on the part of the Soviets. Surely, there was a lot of speculation prior to this visit: Will it be very difficult, will threats be uttered, will offers be made? We talked quite seriously. After all, very serious issues are involved, in fact, the ultimate question: peace. But there was basically courting tone to it. For example, nobody tried in any form, to drive a wedge between us and our friends and allies, the Americans, French and British, but with regard to the topics at issue, the talks were very hard, commensurate with the situation.

[Reiche] This naturally applied particularly to the question concerning disarmament and the NATO two-track decision. How do you see the chances for Geneva, now that you have once more heard this hard position?

[Kohl] In the long talks with General Secretary Andropov -- they added up to nearly 3 hours, private talks, and talks with a small delegation in the second part of the dialogue with Andropov -- it was important for me to state that we desist from beating around the bush diplomatically and instead, exchange our opinions quite frankly, and consequently also in a harsher tone at times; in a harsher yet more obliging tone.

I said that it wouldn't do the Soviet leadership any good if we, or I, were to arouse the impression here that we would be wavering in matters of the NATO two-track decision. I pointed out that as far as we are concerned, this decision consists of two parts, the first part concerning the negotiations. I said we desire serious and intensive negotiations, being aware that the Americans are doing just that; I said that the Americans and the Soviet Union must be flexible and that we are in the month of July now, which leaves us 6 months. Of course, it is near high noon if you view it in historical perspective; yet with serious good will something still can be made to happen.

Above all, I also drew the general secretary's attention to the belief that it would be useful if a meeting between him and the U.S. President could be arranged. In the current extreme situation, and considering the great burden of responsibility of the two most important policymakers in the world, I think it is important to make such an attempt. I was greatly satisfied that he stated his receptiveness in this respect with practically similar words as the U.S. president had stated his. This being with the proviso that the whole thing not be planned as a propaganda coup. There definitely is not any intention toward propaganda because what is at stake is the prevention of warlike conflicts, if I may use this exaggerated phrase. To express it in a positive way, what is a stake is peace, the most important matter that one can mention in this context.

[Reiche] You mentioned in your dinner speech that even in the event of difficulties in the field of security policy there should not be any repercussions in the other fields which should continue as before, for example, economic relations. Does the Soviet Union, or rather the Soviet leadership, share this view?

[Kohl] We have not yet reached the decisive phase, of course. My impression now is that -- putting it drastically -- at the moment nobody here is thinking of proclaiming a cold war; this may change. Rather, the attempt is being made to maintain contacts above all with us Germans for many reasons. This is also in our interest. After all, I negotiate here on behalf of the FRG, yet it is a foregone conclusion that in any decision I take, or we take, I must bear in mind the effect this may have on the other part of Germany.

I clearly advocated here our position that we have not given up on the unity of our nation, that we are realists who are aware that partition at the moment is a reality. But I told Andropov that the will of a people to stay together on the road into history and to maintain its unity is a reality as well. I told him directly that being a German patriot, I quite naturally advocate the unity of my fatherland together with my compatriots, and we raised the question: What would you do if you were in my shoes, if Moscow and the Soviet Union were divided?

[Reiche] We made quite a few demands on the Soviet Union in the humanitarian field. Some people also gave you their requests to take along to Moscow. Did your interlocutors indicate that they are receptive to solving problems?

[Kohl] I said in no uncertain terms, as did the foreign minister in his talks, that as far as we are concerned, the question concerning the humanitarian relations between our two countries is of decisive significance. There are many Germans, Soviet Russians of German origin, Germans living in the Soviet Union and now having Soviet citizenship, who would like to return to their old homeland, their fatherland.

And it is a matter of self-evident solidarity, which we practice and have to practice, that we help them in this respect. The figures pertaining to the [exit] permits had been retrogressive in the past 6 months. We expressly pointed out, that anybody wishing to maintain good-neighborly relations with us must also take these humanitarian problems into account. I presented a long list of so-called hardship cases to the general secretary, and I hope I succeeded in getting something moving in that regard.

[Reiche] How would you sum up this visit?

[Kohl] I came here for a working conference. We had very serious and very frank talks. Above all, it was the great chance to get to know each other personally, and I value this as a success.

PRAVDA Edits Kohl Statement

DW071025 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 7 Jul 83 p 10

[Text] The party organ PRAVDA was the only Soviet paper on Tuesday, that carried the chancellor's toast given at the Monday night state banquet in the Kremlin and where there were omissions of the text on controversial issues or critical remarks -- the phrase as "H. Kohl maintains" was used. Kohl said among other things about the policy toward the East:

"In view of the difficult international situation, we need strong compromises and a view that goes beyond the current serious difficulties toward long-term perspectives for our cooperation... We want a realistic policy. Its core is the renunciation of force...it seeks to constructively use and add content to the agreed modus vivendi."

The following passage on German unity is not carried by PRAVDA:

"We start from the assumption that such a policy in the long run will also contribute to the solution of unsolved problems involving all of Germany. We maintain the right to self-determination and the unity of our nation. We are not giving up. Our constitution commits us "to work toward a state of peace in Europe in which the German people will complete its unity in free self-determination." We think in historical dimensions. We know that our mission can be implemented only in the framework of a European peace. We want to contribute to this."

"H. Kohl also pointed out his opinion about the situation in Afghanistan, Indochina, the Middle East, and Africa," said the party paper. Kohl had mentioned conflicts which no agreement exists as to causes or solutions:

"This is the case in the lasting intervention of Soviet Armed Forces in Afghanistan through which international relations remain strongly disturbed. The Soviet Union should no longer evade the wish of the people of Afghanistan and of the international community of states with regard to a political solution of the Afghanistan problem. Such a solution would have a positive effect on all East-West relations. Moreover, the situation in Indochina, the Middle East, and in various regions of Africa and other continents gives cause for concern."

"He expressed his standpoint on Poland," said PRAVDA. Kohl actually said:

"As regards Poland, the Soviet Union knows about our attitude and that of our alliance partners. We hope, together with them, that the visit of Pope John Paul II, who visited his homeland at the invitation of the Polish Government, will contribute to creating the national consent needed by this country to find a way out of the current crisis."

Kohl's words on the renunciation of force were reprinted by PRAVDA without ommissions with the addition that in reporting, Kohl had "maintained" this. It indicated its distance regarding Western emphasis that a renunciation of force would be more clear and more far-reaching than a renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons -- as demanded by the Soviet Union. PRAVDA also carried Kohl's remark on the Eastern proposal of a nonaggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact that could improve the international situation, "If thus... the use of force would be ended where it exists." The Soviet party organ also carried the following words of Kohl:

"We recognize the historically based security interest of the Soviet Union. However, we expect, on our part, understanding for our security demands."

"The chancellor pointed out the known NATO position regarding intermediate-range weapons in Europe," said PRAVDA instead of a greater omission. The chancellor had said the following: "Despite the Soviet Union's superiority in land-based medium-range missiles already in 1978, not a single American missile of this kind has been deployed so far in the West. The West does not strive for superiority, as imputed in the common Warsaw Pact summit meeting statement in Moscow on 29 June. Even if the Atlantic alliance, because of the absence of concrete negotiation results would be prompted to deploy, the number of American weapons would remain far below the number of intermediate-range missiles and warheads already deployed by the Soviet side.... I do not accept the reproach that the United States does not negotiate seriously.... We recognize that the Soviet Union is seriously negotiating in Geneva. Its aim to hinder Western deployment and to maintain its monopoly position in the intermediate-range field does not do justice to the principle of equality. That remains a grave obstacle in the negotiations."

"The chancellor touched on the exit problem of Soviet citizens of German origin from the USSR," said PRAVDA in a further omission of the rendered text. Kohl had said the following about the "humanitarian problem":

"Germans and Soviet citizens of German nationality want to leave to meet their families and relatives in my country. This possibility must be preserved in the spirit of humanity. This is for us, a most important point of mutual relations. It is important to stop the tendencies of the past years and to return to a positive practice. We would welcome it very much if a concrete political agreement on exit problems were achieved. Moreover, we remain interested in a considerable improvement of the living conditions and possibilities of cultural self-government of the Germans in the Soviet Union."

Moscow on 'Useful Exchange'

LD071725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0716 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] FRG Chancellor Kohl left the Soviet Union today. The head of the West German Government and its Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher have completed their visit to our country. Here is a news commentary with Viktor Levin:

It is no secret to anyone, that the present international situation leaves a great deal to be desired, and that in such a situation, a reciprocal statement of points of view and the continuation of political dialogue is of special significance provided of course, no speculative considerations are involved in this, of the kind aimed at scoring points in the election campaign. I refer here to a certain tendency in American political life.

A useful exchange of views took place in Moscow in the course of the Soviet-West German talks at summit level. First and foremost, this dialogue was characterized by frankness. The issue of nuclear armaments, primarily the NATO plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, is the fundamental issue in the present international situation. The FRG is allocated a special place in these plans, because all the 108 Pershing-II missiles which the Pentagon intends to deploy, according to the 1979 decision, will be stationed on the territory of the FRG. Besides, cruise missiles are also to be deployed there. The NATO strategists cherish the hope of fundamentally changing the strategic situation in Europe to the detriment of vital interests of the Soviet Union and its allies.

In his talks with Chancellor Kohl, Comrade Andropov said openly: The turning of FRG territory into a launching site for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles, aimed at the Soviet Union and its allies, would in essence mean the restoration of the threat of unleashing war against the USSR from German soil. The Soviet leader explained that if new U.S. missiles are to be deployed in the FRG, there would be a many-fold increase in military danger [voyennaya opasnost] for the FRG. Certain cahgnes in relations between our two countries would also be inevitable.

Is there a way out of the situation which has been created? Yes, there is. This too was frankly stated by Comrade Andropov. He noted: For the time being, there is still a possibility of achieving a truly honest agreement, taking into account the legitimate interests of the two sides, in order to considerably reduce the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, instead of building them up and thus improve considerably, the situation on our continent and throughout the world.

When Chancellor Kohl was asked of his view regarding the statement containing the Soviet stand on the missile issue, he said that he still adhered to his opinion. Certainly, it would not be realistic to suppose that the head of the FRG Government, who repeatedly assured President Reagan of his support for the U.S. stance, would suddenly assume a different point of view. In replying to a relevant question at a press conference, Chancellor Kohl said that during his stay in Moscow, he did not feel that he was in the center of something evil, and that he found interesting details in the Soviet approach to the Geneva talks. The chancellor stated this to DPA. The usefulness of the dialogue has been confirmed and the leaders of the two states have agreed to maintain contacts with each other in the future.

BUSH TOUR 'TO CONVINCE' EUROPE OF U.S. GOALS

LD071543 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush has completed his West European tour which took him to Britain, West Germany, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Sweden and Finland.

The main aim of the tour was to try and justify Washington's adventurist policy of escalating military preparations, intensifying U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and to get confirmation of the consent of U.S. NATO allies to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The vice-president tried to turn everything upside down -- to convince Western Europeans of a "peaceful stance" of the Reagan administration, and the "sincerity" of its purported striving for arms control.

"No to U.S. missiles in Europe", "We do not want to be nuclear hostages of the USA", "Bush, go home" these are the slogans with which thousands of peace supporters "greeted" Washington envoy in Europe. The vice-president was compelled to admit that the position of the Reagan administration on armaments issues was not met with due understanding by Western Europeans.

During the tour, he did everything to pass off the U.S. position at the Geneva talks as a "flexible and realistic" one, although the whole wide world knows that precisely the United States has led the talks into an impasse, by putting forward proposals patently unacceptable to the Soviet Union in a bid to win unilateral advantages for the U.S. Resorting to Washington's usual arms-twisting tactics, the vice-president brought pressure to bear on Western European governments in order to win their support for the U.S. foreign policy which could not be further from detente.

However, it was only British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who unconditionally approved the White House policy. Mrs. Thatcher once again demonstrated London's readiness to support all foreign policy adventures of the United States. As to West Germany, during Bush's tour, Bonn reaffirmed its allegiance to the plans for the deployment of medium-range missiles in NATO countries.

At the same time, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, during the vice-president's tour there were no indications that Denmark, whose parliament instructed the government to postpone the deployment of U.S. missiles for the duration of the Geneva talks, has returned to Washington's fold. When in Helsinki and Stockholm, George Bush was told that Finland and Sweden favored the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe. Ireland reaffirmed its refusal to join NATO and its determination to carry on with its policy of neutrality. The White House was clearly disappointed by the attitude of its allies to the policy of the Reagan administration in Central America which, as he had to admit, was not properly understood in Europe.

On the whole, Bush's tour has shown that the United States is going to carry on with its policy of escalating military preparations, to turn down compromise decision at the talks, and to work up international tensions. His sweet talk about United States' "peaceful stance" is a blatant attempt to deceive the people of Europe who do not want to become Washington's nuclear hostages.

HIGHLIGHTS ON ZIMYANIN, DELEGATION VISIT TO FRANCE

Talks With Officials

PM041333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed Report: "On the Visit of a Delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers to France"]

[Text] A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers consisting of M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (head of the delegation); V. V. Zagladin, secretary of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission; and V.A. Ambartsumyan, M. S. Gromova, R. I. Kosolapov, and A.V. Chakovskiy, members of the chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions, was on a visit in France from 27 June to 3 July 1983.

The delegation held talks in Paris with a delegation of the Foreign Relations Commission of the French National Assembly; consisting of M. Faure, chairman of the commission; C. Estier, A. (Bellon), and R. Montdargent, deputy chairmen of the commission; commission members Deputies P. Joxe, V. Neiertz, J. Corce, O. Stirn, T. (Vial-Mass), P. (Reynal), L. Dupuy, and C. Vadepied, and representatives of various French political parties.

Together with M. Faure, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Relations Commission, the delegation visited the departments of Lot and Dordogne, familiarized itself with industrial and agricultural enterprises, and had meetings with representatives of local organs of power and the public.

The talks in Paris mainly concerned, on the one hand, the international situation, and in particular the problems of peace, security in Europe, and disarmament and, on the other, the question of bilateral relations and cooperation in various spheres between France and the Soviet Union. A frank exchange of opinions took place on all these questions, characterized by striving for mutual understanding and deepening cooperation.

It was placed on record that there is an identity or closeness of stands on many major issues. At the same time it was reaffirmed that there are differences in stands on some problems, in particular on the question of the evaluation of the present-day military-strategic situation in Europe. Both delegations have expressed the wish and readiness to support all efforts aimed at putting an end to the nuclear arms race in Europe and all over the world. Both sides proceed from the premise that the arms race is at the present time a source of the greatest danger to all peoples.

The French side has declared for substantial progress soon at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and the talks on a limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. The Soviet side fully shares in this striving. Deplorably, the actions of the American side are actually blocking these talks. Both the Soviet and French MP's attach much significance to a constructive completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states -- participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

As far as bilateral relations are concerned, both delegations have expressed unanimous striving for a further development of French-Soviet cooperation. They agreed that it is necessary to lead things to developing cooperation in the political field and increasing its level. It is also necessary to develop trade and economic relations between the two countries on a balanced basis. The delegations noted with gratification the high level of contacts in the scientific and cultural fields.

The delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers has expressed the conviction that the talks and meetings held will be an important link in the process of further deepening French-Soviet cooperation which, being traditional for both countries, is an important element of peace and security in Europe.

M.V. Zimyanin invited a delegation of the French National Assembly Foreign Relations Commission to visit the Soviet Union in 1984. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

During the trip M.V. Zimyanin, head of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions delegation, and V.V. Zagladin had meetings with L. Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, and A. Poher, president of the Senate, and with French Premier P. Mauroy, Minister of External Relations C. Cheysson, and Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism E. Cresson.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions also met with representatives of the Franco-Soviet friendship groups of the French National Assembly and Senate and visited the France-USSR Society.

L'HUMANITE Interview

PM071410 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Jul 83 p 4

[Unattributed interview with CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin in Paris -- date not given]

[Text] Question: On Thursday [30 June] you had a meeting with Premier Peirre Mauroy -- a meeting not initially scheduled in the program for your visit. Some French observers saw that as the start of a favorable development in Franco-Soviet relations. What is your feeling?

Mikhail Zimyanin: Our delegation did indeed meet with French Premier Pierre Mauroy. We fully agreed with the desire expressed by the French side to organize that meeting. It was interesting, and it took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect. We explained our concept of the problems facing the world today. The French premier, for his part, told us how his country viewed those problems. There are some problems on which our views coincide. On some others different views emerged. Moreover, that did not surprise either side.

The French side expressed the desire to increase its relations with the Soviet Union. We noted with satisfaction that, in the telegram he sent to Yuriy Andropov, President Mitterrand also noted France's readiness to extend and develop our relations. This aspiration is undoubtedly received positively and with understanding in the Soviet Union.

Question: During the many meetings you have had with your counterparts in the National Assembly and with French ministers, there was a great deal of discussion about politics, but also about economic and commercial relations. Have viewpoints moved closer?

Mikhail Zimyanin: We discussed the problems of economic relations between the USSR and France not only during our talks with the delegation from the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission but also during our meeting with French Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson. We noted that the French side attaches great importance to the development and extension of commercial ties between our two countries.

L'HUMANITE's readers certainly know that problems have arisen between us in the past over the imbalance in our commercial relations. That question was discussed during the talks which the delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission had with a French National Assembly delegation. At that time we reached the joint conclusion that it was necessary to overcome the existing imbalance.

Today we observe with satisfaction that, in 1983, thanks to the efforts made by both sides, this problem can be regarded as virtually solved. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are now taking measures to conclude a whole series of major contracts which, in the interests of both sides, would make it possible to preserve the balance of our economic relations.

To be fair, it must be pointed out that in several circumstances it has been possible to see delays and some lack of stability on the French side in its negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Above all this is true for some firms which have either proposed conditions which were unfavorable to us or dragged out talks which were underway. We would like to hope that that is now all in the past and that in future we will find the necessary understanding from French firms.

Question: With regard to the European continent's security, you are said to have explained the recent Warsaw Pact countries' proposal aimed at freezing arms spending at the beginning of 1984, after deploring France's "open support" for the Atlantic Alliance's plans, directed against the USSR. Did those discussions make it possible to progress toward better mutual understanding?

Mikhail Zimyanin: The discussion between our two delegations certainly made it possible to improve our mutual understanding of security problems, especially in Europe. But I cannot say that we reached the same opinion on this problem.

What do our positions have in common? The readiness and desire to develop political cooperation in the interest of peace. As for our differences, they relate to the means of guaranteeing security in Europe.

We cannot agree with the idea upheld by our French partners that the actions taken by the Soviet Union have destroyed the balance of forces previously existing on our continent. We also think that the Soviet Union has the right to take into account all the intermediate-range nuclear weapons belonging to the Atlantic Alliance countries. Indeed, each of them has made pledges which it is prepared to honor. It is known that the Atlantic Alliance's nuclear facilities are targeted primarily against our country.

We hope that the detailed exchanges of opinion which we have had with the French side on all questions will help ensure that mutually acceptable solutions are found to the existing situation.

Question: Some French deputies stressed the importance of a Franco-Soviet dialogue at the highest level. Do you think a meeting between Mitterrand and Adropov can be envisaged in the near future?

Mikhail Zimyanin: Our country has long thought that summit meetings between heads of state are useul. And that is also absolutely true of summit meetings between French and Soviet leaders. Of course such initiatives must be well prepared. Moreover, as can readily be understood, the organization of such meetings depends on both sides.

Question: You have just visited the Lot region. What did you like most there? The Cahors wine? The pate de foie?

Mikhail Zimyanin: We saw so much different evidence of the talent of the French people and especially their peasants that we have not overcome our surprise. We would dearly like the fruit of the French farmers' work to be better known in the USSR. But we would also like the fruit of the Soveit farmers' work -- it deserves attention too-- to be known in France. This is one of the spheres in which our relations can be developed in the future.

Personally, I would like to say that I was deeply touched by the hospitality shown to us. I, and all the Soviet delegation members, saw that as evidence of the feelings of real and sincere friendship which the French people have for our country. Every Frenchman visiting our country would receive the same welcome. Moreover many inhabitants of the department which we visited have already been to the USSR. In the conversations they had with us, they confirmed to us that they have always been received in the most hospitable and friendly way. The same will be true in the future.

Finally, I would like to thank L'HUMANITE's editorial board for this opportunity of greeting its readers. On behalf of our entire delegation, I would like to wish France's working people well-being, happiness and progress.

SOVIET-CYPRIOT TRADE TALKS, AGREEMENT REPORTED

LD042037 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- Questions connected with the state and prospects of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cyprus were the main subject of a talk held here between the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolav Patolichev and the Minister of Trade and Industry of Cyprus Yeoryios Andreou, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The talk was ended with the signing of an agreement on the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cyprus. The agreement, which covers a ten-year period, sets forth the main principles of economic cooperation between the states, considerably expands its sphere and opens up a new important stage in the deepening of trade and economic ties between the USSR and Cyprus.

The agreement was signed: on behalf of the Soviet side -- by the Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, and on behalf of the Cyprus side -- the Minister of Trade and Industry Yeoryios Andreou.

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES CYPRIOT TAX AGREEMENT

LD061026 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus on avoiding double taxation of profits and property, which was signed in Moscow on October 29, 1982.

PCE PLENUM DISCUSSES CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

PM071428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Spanish Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Madrid, 1 Jul -- A Spanish Communist party [PCE] Central Committee plenum has been held here to examine questions of preparing for the PCE congress scheduled for 14-18 December this year.

The report on the main directions of PCE activity was delivered by PCE Secretary General G. Iglesias. He proposed including as one of the main questions in the draft theses for the congress the problem of the struggle for peace and disarmament, for the disbandment of military blocs, and for a ban on nuclear weapons. The PCE secretary general emphasized that the struggle for the renewal of Spanish society and to resolve acute socioeconomic problems is an important task of the party.

The following agenda for the upcoming congress was proposed at the plenum: the Central Committee report, discussion of the draft theses, changes to the party rules, and election of the new composition of the PCE Central Committee.

FURTHER COMMENT ON SHULTZ' MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Coordination With Tel Aviv

LD071159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is making a tour of Near East countries. International journalist Yuriy Zhurablev notes that Shultz' task is first and foremost to coordinate the policy of the United States with the aggressive plans of Tel Aviv.

On the eve of the arrival of the U.S. secretary of state in Israel, the Begin government announced its intention to regroup its armed forces, which continue to occupy about half the territory of Lebanon. The Israeli General Staff has outlined positions from which it calculates that the Tel Aviv soliders will suffer fewer losses. Indeed, the struggle of the Lebanese patriotic forces against occupation troops is growing. Every day the scale of combat operations, and the numbers of the occupier's dead and wounded, rises. Therefore, the Israeli military, having completed the elaboration of plans for a prolonged stay of its interventionist corps on Lebanese land, has sharply accelerated the rate of construction of military installations in the southern regions of Lebanon.

From these new, strengthened bases the Israeli troops will with even greater zeal and in a more systematic fashion carry out repressions against the Lebanese patriots. This is one side of the strategic plan coordinated by Israel with its allies and protectors across the ocean.

The other side consists of the fact that American marines will take the place of Israeli troops withdrawn from some regions of Lebanon. Their contingent will be increased considerably. In this way, first, by means of regrouping the troops Tel Aviv reckons on establishing itself more firmly in the south of Lebanon and perpetuating the occupation of this part of the country, which serves the interests of the United States, and second, the United States will have now opportunities to expand its military presence in Lebanon and its bridgehead in the Near East.

And it is to discuss these plans that the U.S. secretary of state has come to Tel Aviv, although Shultz will, of course, conceal the true aim of his visit and give the impression of some kind of American efforts for a Near East settlement under the conditions of total deadlock created by the United States and Israel.

Pressure on Syria

LD072138 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is continuing his Near East trip. He has arrived in Jerusalem, where he has held talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. On the eve of the American emissary's arrival a closed meeting of the Israeli cabinet was held which, according to AFP, discussed the question of redeploying Israeli troops in Lebanon. Some Western observers, particularly American ones, have been trying to present this measure as little less than a peace-loving step on Israel's part.

The fact is that it is something quite different. In the first place, the Israeli units will retain their positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley, where they continue to threaten Syria.

Only part of the Israeli forces are to be withdrawn from Beirut to the south of the country. They will continue to occupy Lebanese territory up to a distance of 45 kilometers to the north of the Israeli-Lebanese border. With the help of this maneuver the Israeli command hopes to reduce the manpower losses which Tel Aviv's troops are bearing at present as a result of attacks by Lebanese patriots. In the words of London's THE TIMES, the effective partisan war in Lebanon is having a catastrophic effect on Israeli morale.

Another important consequence of restationing Israeli forces will be that Tel Aviv's calims to southern Lebanon will be strengthened. The Israelis will reinforce their control over this area and will push events to a partition of the country. This is confirmed by a statement made in an interview to the REUTER agency on the eve of the Shultz-Begin meeting by a high-ranking Israeli official who preferred to reamin anonymous. He said that Israel may remain in southern Lebanon for many years if this proves essential. It is no surprise that the decision to reposition troops anger the Lebanese Government. At the same time it is supported by Washington.

The idea behind the U.S. secretary of state's present visit to the Near East is to try once again to exert pressure on Syria and force it to take its troops out of Lebanon.

U.S. representatives assert that Syria holds the key to peace in Lebanon. This is an example of the hypocrisy of American diplomacy. Washington is trying to equate the Syrian subunits which are in Lebanon on the legitimate basis of a mandate from the Arab League with the Israeli occupiers who are trying to enjoy the fruits of their aggression. The Syrian Government has repeatedly stressed that it is prepared to begin talks with the Lebanese Government on withdrawing its units, but only after the Israeli occupiers have unreservedly abandoned Lebanese territory. This time, too, Shultz, has failed to foist his views on the Syrian leadership.

During the meeting in Damascus, Syrian President Al-Asad emphasized that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement foisted on Beirut creates even more dangerous consequences for the Near East than the Camp David deal. The only way to guarantee Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and national unity, Al-Asad pointed out, is for all Israeli troops to be unconditionally withdrawn from the country's territory. Syria's position on the issue is definitive.

Failure of Mission

LD072115 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Jul 83

[From the "Window on the Arab world" program, Rafael Arutyunov commentary]

[Text] Although U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' tour is still going on, even the American news agencies and press are writing about the complete failure of his mission. It is well known that he tried to rescue the so-called Lebanon settlement, according to the American- Israeli specificiations, from its stalemate, and to revive the dying Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

During his talks in Damascus with Shultz, President Hafiz al-Asad stated that his country unequivocally rejects the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He said that this agreement destroys the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon, and is a threat to the security of Syria and all Arab peoples.

We should realize that the U.S. secretary of state's tour was fraught with disappointment from his first stop. THE WASHINGTON POST said that during his meetings with Shultz in Saudi Arabia King Fahd adopted a completely negative stance toward the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which Saudi officials consider a reward to Israel for storming and occupying Lebanon. This reaction was expected, because Israel does not even consider a complete withdrawal from Lebanon. As for Shultz' mission, it is actually helping to implement the occupiers' projects. It is not accidental that Moshe Arens, Israeli minister of defense, saw fit to restate, while Shultz is in the Middle East, that the Israeli forces will never withdraw from Lebanon, and insisted on the so-called gradual step-by-step withdrawal, so that the south of Lebanon will stay under the Zionists' complete control. Just as in the past, Tel Aviv is confident that the joint interests of the United States and Israel in Lebanon and the Middle East in general will guarantee American support, for this project, which is against Lebanon and against all Arabs.

Result of Talks in Israel

LD072220 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 7 Jul 83

[From "the World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has held talks with Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem. [shot of Begin and Shultz talking, cutting to shots of Shultz and Shamir] They discussed in particular the Israeli plan for redeploying its troops in Lebanon. This is aimed at perpetuating Tel Aviv's military presence in southern Lebanon. By all accounts, these intentions met with support from the Washington emissary.

In any case an official Israeli representative, in an interview with REUTER after the end of the talks between Shultz and Begin, stated that there is complete understanding between Israel and the United States and that Washington supports Israel in its intentions to keep its troops on Lebanese territory. There is even a special memorandum signed by Secretary of State Shultz, an official Israeli representative indicated. Today Shultz left Israel for Jordan and then Egypt.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES U.S. MOTIVES IN LEBANON

PM070720 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov "Letter From Lebanon": "Under the Gun Muzzles"]

[Text] Beirut, [no date given] -- Blue sea, white ship ... You can't argue with the song's lyrics. But even if the sea off Lebanon's shores is really blue, today it is plowed not by white passenger liners but by the gray, wolf-like ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet. The heavy bulk of the U.S. Navy ships has become part of the ordinary seascape for Beirut's inhabitants. They either maneuver not far off-shore or lie at anchor bristling with large-caliber guns.

Landing barges move between the ships and that part of the shore where, close to the airport and along the sandy beaches of the suburb of Al-Uza's the so-called 62d Combat Group of U.S. Marines is deployed. Here you can see tents, defensive barricades of sandbags, and U.S. flags flying. The landing craft come close to the shore, bringing something in, taking something out. Helicopters are engaged in the same business, constantly playing between the ships and the positions of the Americans who are part of the so-called multinational force in Beirut.

Many times, I have seen U.S. patrols, with weapons at the ready and wearing bulletproof vests, moving in staggered file along the side of the coast road, looking around. The groups of soldiers are 75-100 meters apart so that in case of attack none of them presents a "group target."

And there have been such attacks. The Americans have been shot at and grenades have been thrown at them. Several artillery shells have exploded close to U.S. ships. Today the 62nd Combat Group is in a state of complete preparedness for any turn of events, while Captain (J. Bess), commander of the U.S. contingent, declared in an interview with the Beirut weekly MONDAY MORNING that the 6th Fleet ships are capable of providing instant artillery and air support for the 1,800 Marines on shore.

This interview is worth a few words. On the one hand, this is insolent bragging about strength and a poorly camouflaged threat against those who do not wish to see Lebanon turned into a U.S. base and military bridgehead in the eastern Mediterranean, while on the other hand it is a desire to represent the U.S. 6th fleet almost as "an emissary of peace." The trouble is, Capt (Bess) admits, that far from all Lebanese seem to nurture friendly feelings for the American guests.

"The Americans," I was told by eminent Lebanese advocate N., "helped Israel's invasion of our country. The Americans continue to arm and support Istael and do not want the Israeli occupiers to leave our territory before Washington has consolidated its political and military positions here. We are certainly aware that the United States is striving to turn our country into its base and that the Marines who are now in Lebanon are the strike force of the so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces in the Near East. How can our people be sympathetic toward the United States after all this?"

There are reports in the Lebanese capital that U.S. companies are buying up the famous Beirut hotels which were badly danaged during the armed clashes of recent years. These hotels, it is claimed, can then be used for the billeting of U.S. servicemen. There is also talk that the field airstrips, shore installations, and military bases being built by the Israelis on occupied Lebanese territory eventually will be handed over to the U.S. military.

"Our task is to ensure control over the Mediterranean's sea and air space. If necessary, we must also be ready to demonstrate our strength on the shores of countries bordering on or adjacent to the Mediterranean. Clear military superiority is an absolute necessity for the success of our national strategy," according to statements by U.S. 6th Fleet Commander W. Rowden.

The U.S. 6th Fleet today, consists of 30 combat ships, 8 auxiliaries, 100 aircraft, and 20,000 sailors, soldiers, and officers. Eight U.S. combat ships are off Beirut's shore alone. This hulking presence in the Mediterranean is justified by Reagan by "the threat to U.S. national interests from ... the USSR and several Mediterranean countries which are not in accord with the basic principles of U.S. policy."

Lebanon could possibly be included among the countries mentioned by Reagan, if we bear in mind the fact that the Lebanese national-patriotic forces have never been in accord with the United States' imperial plans and pro-Israel position. In Washington's schemes the presence of the U.S. 6th fleet in sight of Beirut and of the U.S. 62nd Combat Group on the beaches of Al-Uza'i is an impressive argument in favor of those Lebanese political forces which, in the words of the same MONDAY MORNING, want "to stake everything on the U.S. card" in good time [as published].

Today no one in Lebanon or the other Arab countries is confused about the true goals of the U.S. 6th Fleet's presence off the Lebanese shores. However, it should be recalled in this connection that back in 1958 the then president of Lebanon, C. Sham'un, one of the local rightist leaders, invited the U.S. fleet to support his plans for involving the country in the U.S. orbit via the so-called Baghdad Pact. At Sham'un's invitation, the U.S. Marines then landed in Beirut. Nevertheless, the plans of local reaction, even with the support of U.S. guns and spies, failed in the end -- they were thwarted by the Lebanese people.

Now the Reagan administration is hoping to make up for what was lost by its predecessors in Lebanon quarter of a century ago. One-third of the country is occupied by Israel, which is acting as the direct executor of Washington's plans. And yet the development of events in the Near East shows that by no means all keys to the Near East problem are presently in Washington's hands, despite claims by U.S. propaganda to the contrary, and that even the "big stick" -- the 6th Fleet -- is not producing the desired results.

The Lebanese believe that the time will come again when their blue sea will be criss-crossed by white passenger ships and that neither U.S. nor Israeli combat ships will keep their guns trained on Beirut.

ATTEMPT MADE ON LIFE OF LEBANESE PREMIER

LD071531 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut July 7 TASS -- An abortive attempt on the life of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon was made this morning. When he was travelling by car through the Snayya District a car parked along his way exploded. The car bomb had a charge of 60 kilos of TNT. However, only five kilograms detonated. The car bomb exploded roughly one-and-a-half minutes after Shafiq al-Wazzan's car had passed the place. The prime minister was not hurt.

HUSAYN STRESSES STAND ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

LD071209 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Amman July 7 TASS -- "The Palestinian question remains the main problem of the region and failure of the efforts to ensure a just comprehensive solution of it will spell the lack of stability and security in the Middle East", King Husayn of Jordan said here. During his talks with a visiting delegation of the European Council, the head of state emphasized that Jordan was in favour of the withdrawal of the Israel forces from the occupied Arab territories and of safeguarding the lawful rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination on their land.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN OIL COOPERATION -- Soviet-Algerian economic talks have gone underway in Moscow to discuss further cooperation in the oil industry. The questions under discussion include the construction in Algeria of a gas pipeline 650 kms long across the Sahara. Soviet and Algerian specialists are jointly prospecting oil and gas fields. [Text] [Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Jul 83 LD]

FRENCH, ZAIRE TROOP ACTIVITY IN CHAD REPORTED

Zairian Forces Arrive

PM051047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Around Events in Chad"]

[Text] Paris, 4 Jul -- The first contingent of Zairian troops arrived in Chad's capital, Ndjamena, yesterday. It includes 250 crack commandos trained by French military advisers specially for the fulfillment of gendarme functions. At the same time Kinshasa has sent to Chad a flight of assault aircraft, as well as two American-made C-130 transport aircraft.

Zaire's ambassador to Chad stated in a REUTERS interview that all these forces have been placed at the direct disposal of the present head of the Ndjamena Government, Hissein Habre. "He can use them immediately," the ambassador noted.

Commenting on the sending of Zairian troops to Chad, the press notes that behind Kinshsas are France, the United States, and Israel, which give it military and financial aid. "Zaire's interference increases the risk that the internal conflict in Chad will become international," the French newspaper L'HUNANITE notes.

At the same time arms and combat hardware continue to arrive in Ndjamena by way of the "air bridge" between France and Chad. In recent days Paris has sent 200 tons of military cargo to that country. As LE MONDE writes, the shipment of French equipment for Habre's troops "will continue at the same pace for at least another 2 weeks." A representative of Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity -- headed by Goukouni Oueddei -- who is in the French capital, stated that France has sent to Chad, in the guise of "civilian experts," 51 officers, of whom the senior is a colonel. Citing circles close to the Ndjamena Government, L'HUMANITE, for its part, reports that "France is preparing to send its own expeditionary corps to Chad."

The Paris newpaper LIBERATION, resolutely condemning Paris' growing interference in events in Chad, points out that it "promises nothing good for France, which has decided to treat Africa like its own backyard."

Tripoli, 4 Jul -- Speaking at a press conference in the city of Bardai in northern Chad, where the headquarters of the Transitional Government of National Unity is located, Goukouni Oueddei stated that France's growing military assistance to the Habre regime, carried out in coordination with the U.S. Administration, will strengthen the people's resolve to continue the struggle for freedom and independence. He announced that alongside the French combat hardware, weapons from the United States, Israel, and Egypt are also arriving in Ndjamena.

Habre Troops Plan Counterattack

PM050848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Alarming Situation"]

[Text] Paris 1 Jul -- The troops of Hissein Habre, head of the present Ndjamena Government, are regrouping and preparing to counterattack the forces of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional Government of National Unity and leader of the Chadian Liberation Front (FROLONAT). C. Nucci, minister delegate to the French Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation, reported this.

This regrouping is being carried out with French assistance. The other day President F. Mitterrand stated on the radio that France is linked to Chad by an agreement on military-technical cooperation, which has not been denounced by a single Chadian government and which therefore, in the opinion of Paris, remains in force. F. Mitterrand observed that France would support Hissein Habre.

L'HUMANITE points out that it is this figure who is the rebel, having overthrown with U.S. assistance Chad's legitimate governemnt which was recognized by Paris at the time.

It is being observed here that Egypt and Sudan have supported the French stance. Butrus Chali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has arrived in Paris to ensure the coordination of their actions in Chad.

The nationalistically minded rightwing French press is backing the neocolonialist argument that "confidence" in France among its African "allies" will be measured in the next days and weeks by the ability of Paris to offer support to the Hissein Habre regime.

As a LE MONDE correspondent reports from Ndjamena, more and more consignments of military cargo are arriving in the Chadian capital from France by means of the "airlift" that has been set up. Referring to informed sources the newspaper also points out that, in addition to the three French military transport aircraft, another five aircraft whose nationality has not been determined have landed at Ndjamena airport.

In an interview given to the newspaper LE MATIN, Libyan revolution leader M. Al-Qadhdhafi emphasized that by supplying weapons to Chad France is participating in that country's civil war. By doing so it is pouring oil onto the flames. He resolutely denied Western propaganda fabrications about "Libyan interference" in the Chadian conflict.

'Worsening Situation' Described

LD062256 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The situation in the central African state of Chad is worsening daily. A real threat of the internationalization of the conflict has arisen, and this is caused by the imperialist powers' interference in Chad's internal affairs, primarily on the part of France and the United States. The FIGARO writes of the impressive rate of the dispatch to Chad of French military equipment.

As has already been reported a Zairian contingent of 250 paratroopers has arrived in capital of Chad, Ndjamena. It has been put at the disposal of the Habre regime. Here they are, you can see them. [video of soldiers] This contingent is apparently only the first unit, to be followed by others.

The continuing advance in central and northwest Chad by the troops of Goukouni Oueddedi, chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity, leader of the National Liberation Front of Chad, seems to have caused total alarm in Ndjamena. Habre, head of the present government, at a hastily called press conference did not stand on ceremony but demanded direct military interference from France. [video shows Habre speaking at press conference] At the same time he rejected the OAU's proposal to send a special mission to Chad to study the situation in the country. The head of the Chad regime confirmed that the United States and Egypt are giving military aid to his government.

French Intervention Deplored

LD080156 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 7 Jul 83

[From The World Today program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Foreign telegraph agencies report that in northeast Chad fierce battles are continuing between the forces of Goukouni Oueddei, the Provisional National Unity Government chairman, and those of the Hissein Habre regime. The Habre government is preparing to defend the town of Abeche, a key strategic point on the way to the capital, Ndjamena. According to the French paper CROIX, in Ndjamena itself there are talks of a coming evacuation of the staff of the U.S. Embassy and a number of other missions.

AFP transmitted reportage from Chad by its special correspondent, who had arrived in the town of Faya-Largeau, which was taken not long ago by forces loyal to the Government of National Unity. The correspondent interviewed General (Negue Djogo), chief of the general staff of these forces. The 54-year-old general explained his detachments' success by the fact that they have greater fighting ability than the Hissein Habre regime's troops and know what they were fighting for. It turns out that the fighters belonging to the various Chad military and political groupings now make up a regular national-liberation army. As a result of the battles for Faya-Largeau, approximately 500 of the Habre regime's forces are dead, according to the general, and 400 were taken prisoner. Patrols are continuing to discover isolated groups of retreating soldiers in the desert. Many of the retreating troops' transport vehicles have also been abandoned in the desert. (Djogo) also reported that U.S. satellites were following the battles for Faya-Largeau. The United States is passing intelligence data obtained with their aid to the regime in Ndjamena.

The AFP correspondent visited the Habre forces' former positions, where their artillery batteries had been deployed. He reports, in particular, that he found a whole pile of cardboard boxes for rocket projectiles there. They were addressed to the French military attache at the French Embassy in Togo. Only a few days ago, via other countries, Paris was secretly trying to supply its proteges in Ndjamena with arms. Now this is being done openly. French military equipment is being delivered to Chad every day. Even dismantled combat helicopters are being delivered. Military advisers are being sent in in the guise of civilian specialists.

Paris is attempting to justify this open military interference in the affairs of a sovereign country by claiming that the Oueddei forces are allegedly being assisted by Libya. Both Goukouni Oueddei himself and the Libyan leadership have refuted these accusations. Al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan Republic, appealed to the OAU to set up a commission to immediately verify the groundlessness of this slander campaign. Mengistu Haile Mariam, OAU president, passed on this proposal to Hissein Habre.

However, this proposal was rejected by the Ndjamena regime. This is fully understandable, since by referring to mythical Libyan intervention, Habre has begun obtaining mass military aid not only from France, but also from the United States of America, Egypt, Sudan, and Zaire. Zaire, for example, has sent its combat aircraft and 250 crack commandos trained by French military advisers to Chad. Here you can see these thugs. [video shows Zairian soldiers] As a result, there is a growing threat of an internationalization of the conflict.

Particular disquiet is caused by the French intervention. How can a socialist government agree to don the colonial helmets of its predecessors? The Paris paper LIBERATION rightly asks this question.

Libyan Intervention Denied

PM071457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Konstantin Geyvandov under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "In Its Role"]

[Text] The United States has again mounted an unbridled campaign against Libya. It is accompanied by gross acts of armed provocation. Fighters based on the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" are intercepting Libyan aircraft in the region of the Gulf of Sidra and making raids deep into Libyan airspace. As usual, Arab countries like Egypt and Sudan have actively joined in Washington's latest anti-Libyan campaign.

The recent events in the neighboring African country of Chad, where a civil war has been underway for 17 years now, served as the pretext for the new incursions against Libya. Last year the United States with its West European and African partners succeeded in tipping the scales in this war in favor one of the opposing groupings headed by H. Habre. According to some U.S. sources, this operation cost the CIA $10 million in ready cash alone.

G. Oueddei, chairman of the transitional Government of National Unity and leader of the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) was obliged at the time to leave the capital, Ndjamena, and withdraw to the north of the country with forces loyal to him. Now the hostilities in Chad have resumed. The forces headed by G. Oueddei have shifted to the offensive and are advancing in the direction of the country's capital. It was this circumstance which Washington exploited to mount its latest anti-Libyan campaign. Accusations were made against Libya from across the ocean virtually claiming that it was Libya's troops which were fighting in Chad. The phony accusations are accompanied by gross threats.

The Libyan Government has sent messages to the UN secretary general and the OAU chairman categorically denying the accusations leveled against it. The messages point out that Libya is not interfering in Chad events, viewing the conflict as an internal matter for Chad, and is not sending its troops there. The UN secretary general and members of the French Government have testified that no Libyan military interference has been detected in the events now taking place in Chad. So why, you may ask, is the U.S. administration mounting an anti-Libyan campaign?

An analysis of the situation prevailing around Chad attests that the anti-Libyan fuss kicked up by Washington was needed as a smokescreen to conceal the U.S. administration's own unseemly deeds. Everything points to the fact that the United States is preparing an armed intervention in Chad with a view to internationalizing the internal conflict and rendering military aid to the pro-western regime in Ndjamena. As a result of Washington's frenzied activity, the Western press reports, Morocco has already stated its intention to use its troops to support Habre. According to the same reports, Egypt, Sudan, and Zaire have expressed the same readiness.

Describing Paris' actions, the Western press concludes that they have been dictated on the one hand by the desire to retain its former imperial positions in Africa and on the other by the wish to oblige its senior NATO partner. The latter desire has already produced results, expressed in a statement by U.S. Department of State spokesman R. Romberg that "the United States welcomes France's actions in rendering military aid to the Habre government in Chad."

The anti-Libyan campaign now unleashed by Washington is nothing new. It serves to confirm the unvarying nature of the course steered by the White House with regard to that country from the first days the present administration came to power. This course can with full justification be called an undeclared war against Libya. The reason why this war has been initiated lied in the fact that the Libyan Government is pursuing a policy the Washington administration does not like, a policy of supporting the national liberation struggle of peoples under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism.

The U.S. Administration's actions with respect to Libya and in Chad can easily been seen to be links in the global policy aimed at the ruthless suppression of the national liberation struggle, the obliteration of regimes Washington does not like, and the implementation of U.S. imperialism's imperial ambitions. The present White House imcumbent has promised to regain for his administration the title of world gendarme and is now trying gradually to get closer to his objective. Here one of the favorite methods in this dirty game is the enlightment of the ruling circles of other countries dependent on Washington.

Another possible example of the creation of "holy alliances" of this kind is the situation surrounding Nicaragua. ABC television's Pentagon correspondent, citing intelligence sources, recently reported that the CIA's subversive activity against the Nicaraguan Government, activity which is an open secret, is part of "broader international efforts." Several other countries are taking part in CIA operations. They are also financing, training, and arming the army of rebels operating from Honduran territory to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinista government. ABC cited Brazil, Venezuela, and Israel among these countries.

The policy of global confrontation and creating seats of tension throughout the world which Washington is pursuing cannot fail to generate any reaction other than resolute denunciation. Imperial ambitions and the role of world gendarme! All this existed in the past and has failed to bring laurels to a single U.S. Administration.

SOMALI DEFENSE MINISTRY 'MILITARY SCHEMING' HIT

LD072036 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The Somali delegation, led by the vice-president and defense minister, Mohamed Ali Samantar, has completed its tour of the United States, France, Italy and Egypt. Our commentator Georgiy Tanov writes:

Back in Somalia, General Samantar tried to present the tour almost as a mission of peace. He said Somalia and the United States (?were united) in their peaceful approach to the settlement of the complex situation in the Horn of Africa. But a whole number of circumstances makes the sincerity of such peaceful intentions doubtful. One can hardly justify attempts to settle the relations with neighboring states, primarily Ethiopia, thousands of kilometers away from the Horn of Africa, and not all on African soil; and especially in the course of a record long trip of a purely military delegation.

The month-long talks between General Samantar and the war ministers of the United States, France, Italy and Egypt -- countries that traditionally support secretly or openly the expansionist ambitions of Somalia -- prevent the public from believing the peace-making missions of Mogadishu. Each of the four countries are privately interested, so to say, in increasing their influence and presence in the Horn of Africa. Italy has traditional economic interests in Somalia, and it wants to revive that interest in the Ethiopian province of Ert Iria. France has the biggest military base in Africa in Djibouti. Egypt wants to further use Somalia in its political machinations in the Arab world and Africa. And the United States considers the Horn of Africa in general a notable part of its global military-strategic priorities. These countries are united by active hostility to Ethiopia, the biggest nation in the region, which used to be the main ally in that part of Africa before the revolution. [sentence as heard]

It is not accidental that the visits of the Somali military delegation to the United States, France, Italy and Egypt, were preceded by another stormy anti-Ethiopian campaign in Mogadishu and Washington. Back in Mogadishu, General Samanter singled out the American part of his tour. There are serious reasons for that. Especially if we recall some facts.

The Reagan administration plans to grant Somalia, Sudan and Kenya, the ninth year of military aid to African states in 1984. In Washington, General Samantar was promised that in addition to that, military shipments would increase eightfold in the next 5 years. While the general was away, (?Americans) stepped up work at (?the) base in Berbera in Somalia granted to them. And finally the third and biggest military excercises of American troops on the territories of Somalia, Sudan, Egypt and Oman, were announced a few days ago. This time, landing operations of American Marines belonging to the Rapid Deployment Force will be rehearsed in Somalia. This explains the open and secret encouragement of military scheming in Mogadishu. This explains the special nature of the month-long tour of the United States, France, Italy and Egypt, by the Somali military delegation.

FURTHER ON COLOMBIAN DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT

PM071409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] A delegation from the Colombian National Congress headed by Bernardo Guerra Serna, congress chairman, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit from 26 June through 3 July at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Colombian parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who informed the guests of the results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. Their attention was drawn to the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" and the Soviet Government's appeal to the governments of the United States, Britain, France, and the PRC proposing that all nuclear powers simultaneously freeze all their nuclear arms quantitatively and qualitatively. The Colombian parliamentarians were given an explanation of the content of the other Soviet peace-loving foreign policy initiatives.

Meetings and talks were held with the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the the Union and Soviet of Nationalities and the chairmen and members of the chambers' standing commissions during which the sides exchanged information on the structure and main avenues of the activity of the two countries' parliaments and discussed some questions of relations between the USSR and Colombia and a number of international problems.

The Colombian parliamentary delegation welcomed the congratulations sent by President Belisario Betancourt to Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Expressing profound concern at the continuing mounting tension in the world as a whole and individual regions, and at the intensification of the threat of war, the Soviet and Colombian parliamentarians reached the unanimous opinion that under present conditions the main task is to pool the efforts of all states with a view to curbing the arms race, returning to the path of detente, and strengthening peace. In this connection the Colombian National Congress delegation highly rated the importance of the USSR's unilaterally adopted commitment to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

The parliamentarians voiced serious concern at the aggravation of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean Basin and stated that the consolidation of peace and security in that region is possible only on the basis of respect for the sovereign right of every people to determine their destiny for themselves, without outside interference, and strict observance of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and the norms of international law. The Soviet Union's positive attitude was voiced toward the constructive efforts of Colombia and other Latin American countries aimed at a political settlement of the vexed problems in Central America through equal dialogue between the sides concerned.

Touching on the question of establishing a new international economic system on a just and democratic basis, the parliamentarians stressed the need for the speediest initiation of global talks in accordance with UN decisions.

The Soviet and Colombian parliamentarians noted the great importance of the Nonaligned Movement, which is an important factor acting in favor of easing international tension, and in this connection they welcomed the decisions of the seventh nonaligned conference in Delhi.

Expressing mutual satisfaction with the development of friendly Soviet-Colombian relations in various fields based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, the parliamentarians expressed themselves in favor of the further expansion of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Colombian National Congress. The delegation stressed the importance of implementing, with the Soviet Union's assistance, the project for the large-scale (URRA-1 and URRA-2) hydraulic complex.

The Colombian parliamentarians expressed thanks to the Soviet Government in connection with the events held in the Soviet Union to mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, the hero of the Latin American peoples' national liberation struggle.

The Colombian guests visited Moscow, Leningrad, and the Georgian SSR, where they familiarized themselves with the activity of supreme and local organs of state power, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, and viewed historic and cultural monuments

The Colombian National Congress delegation expressed heartfelt thanks for the cordiality and hospitality shown to it during its stay in the Soviet Union.

STONE'S SECOND EL SALVADOR VISIT SCORED

LD080736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] AP, the U.S. news agency, reports that Stone, the U.S. President's special representative to Central America, arrived in El Salvador today. This report is commented on by Viktor Anikin:

This is Stone's second trip to Central America. His June visits to the capitals of the countries of the region did not lead to pacification in Central America, although this was his goal, as the U.S. propaganda services proclaimed. If we are to be absolutely accurate, we can say that pacification did in fact come to El Salvador -- though admittedly, in the form in which it has been interpreted by the Green Berets since the Vietnam War. News agencies report that under the leadership and with the participation of these U.S. advisers, the punitive troops of the Salvadoran regime have embarked on a large-scale operation to pacify the popular masses of El Salvador which are struggling against the pro-U.S. junta.

You know the elements of this pacification from the events in Vietnam: They include scorched earth tactics and the establishment of a network of strategic hamlets into which the civilian population are herded by force. The results of Stone's first trip to El Salvador also included the strengthening of U.S. military assistance to the Magana Borjo regime in the form of new arms supplies, and a sharp increase in the number of U.S. military advisers. The Reagan administration is planning to continue increasing military assistance to the Salvadoran regime. Evidence of this is provided by the propaganda campaign to pressure U.S. congressmen which has been launched by the White House. As we know, under pressure from public opinion, the majority of congressmen are against expanding assistance to El Salvador. They point to the very numerous violations of human rights in that country. According to figures issued by the U.S. embassy alone, 1,0[illegible]2 political murders were committed in El Salvador between December 1982 and June 1983. This was 12 percent more than during the previous 6 months.

According to Salvadoran clergy, over 2,000 people have died this year at the hands of cutthroats belonging to the death squads.

However, this evidently does not really mean anything to Reagan, who claims to be a fervent champion of human rights. This hypocrisy has not gone unnoticed on Capitol Hill. This, for example, is the conclusion reached by Senator Dodd: The Reagan administration is giving most attention to arming the Salvadoran generals and not the observance of decency in its foreign policy. Stone, Reagan's special representative in Central America, whose recommendations after his first tour of the region were the basis for strengthening U.S.-Salvadoran military cooperation, is a supporter and active agent for this course. There can be no doubt that Stone's visit to El Salvador, which began today, will further complicate the situation in that country and throughout Central America.

CUBAN MINISTER DOMENECH TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS

Meets With Arkhipov

PM051209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, on 1 July and had a talk with him in which Rene Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, participated.

Dymshits Receives Domenech

PM051358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 4 July, V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, at his request, and had a talk with him.

ANDROPOV ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO FILM FESTIVAL

LD071452 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov has addressed a message of greetings to the participants in and guests of the 13th International Film Festival in Moscow. The message, that was read at today's opening ceremony, says:

"I extend cordial greetings to the participants in and guests of the Moscow International Film Festival.

"Cinema art has a vast audience. Every day it addresses millions upon millions of people. This is what determines its special place in the spiritual life of mankind, and its lofty mission.

"Today's intranquil world is faced with many complex concerns, but the main, the most urgent of them all is to ward off the threat of nuclear war from this planet. This is the task of everyone and all. By arousing kind feelings in people and promoting mutual understanding among nations, genuine art, one should suppose, can do much to make tomorrow happier and more tranquil than today."

"We believe that this is the way it should be. And the Soviet state is making tireless efforts to ensure that the ideals of peace and cooperation reign supreme in international relations. This will open unheard-of possibilities for material progress and spiritual flourishing of the entire human race.

"Let the voice of film-makers sound throughout the world in favor of the triumph of truth, goodness, social justice, trust and peace among nations.

"I wish every success and happiness to all the participants in and guests of the festival."

GREETINGS TO ANDROPOV AS PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN

Reagan Greets Andropov

PM211619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 2

[TASS report: "Greetings Telegrams from Abroad"]

[Excerpt] U.S. President Ronald Reagan writes:

"Please accept my congratulations on your election as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. When you take up your new duties, I hope that together we will be able to find ways of promoting peace by reducing the level of armaments and moving toward the elimination of force and the threat of force in the settlement of international disputes. You will meet with my full cooperation in the achievement of these goals on the basis of equality, reciprocity, and respect for the rights and interests of all."

PRC's NPC Greetings

PM201738 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Greetings Telegrams to Yu. V. Andropov"]

[Excerpt] From the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The telegram says:

"Accept our sincere congratulations on your election as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We wish you success in this important post. We wholeheartedly wish for the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations and for the peoples of the two countries to live in friendship."

DRA, FRG, France

PM241238 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Greetings Telegrams to Yu. V. Andropov"]

[Excerpts] B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, writes:

"Dear Yuriy Vladimirovich!

"Allow me wholeheartedly to express the warmest comradely and fraternal congratulations on your election to the lofty post of head of the Soviet state -- chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Voicing profound satisfaction at this important event, we reaffirm our unshakable solidarity with the peace-loving, principled, and humane foreign policy course consistently pursued by the CPSU and the great Land of the Soviets, a course which embodies the cause of serving mankind and is a true reflection of the Soviet people's achievements in the social, economic, and cultural fields.

"The Soviet Union's fraternal internationalist aid to the freedom-loving and peace-loving Afghan people in repelling imperialist aggression and defending our country's national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and its principled support for the cause of the April Revolution -- all this is a graphic manifestation of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy course. The Afghan people assess highly and are profoundly grateful for the all-around aid which is rendered to our country by the great Land of the Soviets.

"Dear Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov! The people of our revolutionary country know you as their great friend and as an outstanding figure of the CPSU and the world today, as a loyal continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, a firm and ardent fighter for the ideas of proletarian internationalism, peace, and friendship among the peoples.

"Exceptionally great significance is tied to your tremendous work and firm principledness in implementing Leninist norms and your tireless activity in the field of party building, Soviet foreign policy, and the sphere of consolidating the positions of the world workers and liberation movement, intensifying fraternal relations with the socialist states, and expanding fruitful all-around ties with countries which have freed themselves from the oppression of colonialism and embarked on the path of progressive, independent development.

"I express the full conviction that the close, fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples and the selfless Afghan-Soviet friendship will continue to strengthen and develop to the benefit of both countries and in the interests of the cause of freedom, progress, and the safeguarding of peace in the region and throughout the world."

A telegram from FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl says:

"I cordially congratulate you on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"I joyfully await my meeting with you. I am confident that it will make a contribution to the further development of good-neighborly relations between our states and serve the interests of peace throughout the world.

"I link with this my good wishes to you for personal well-being and successful activity in your new post."

French President F. Mitterrand writes:

"On your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I send you my warmest congratulations and wishes for success in your eminent new post.

"I add to this my wishes for personal happiness to you and prosperity to the Soviet people, with whom the French people are linked by friendship forged in joint ordeals. I am glad that we are thus given the opportunity to work in favor of peace and cooperation between our two countries."

"On your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I send you cordial congratulations," a telegram from FRG President K. Carstens says. Along with them I add my best wishes for successful activity in your eminent post and for personal well-being.

"I gladly recall the talk we had in Moscow last November.

"I hope that Federal Chancellor H. Kohl's forthcoming visit will strengthen and intensify the cooperation between our countries in the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world and for the benefit of people in our countries."

PETROVICHEV TO HEAD VO-TECH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

LD011548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Petrovichev chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Aleksandr Bulgakov has been relieved of his duties as chairman of this committee in connection with his retirement.

Nikolay Petrovichev was born in 1918. He began his working career in 1932 as a trainee metalworker, then a metalworker, in Leningrad. Then he worked in the labor reserve system. Since 1947 he has been engaged in party work. He has been a gorkom first secretary, head of a department of the Moscow Obkom, and deputy and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

SOVIET ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD050115 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS — The Israeli authorities are using methods of terror and so-called "pacification", adopted from the arsenal of Nazi war criminals.

The cause of particular indignation of the Soviet Public is the ominous practice of using Zionist concentration camps as a means of isolating political opponents and doing short work with them. This was emphasized today at a meeting of the Presidium of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet public, which was held under the chairmanship of General David Dragunskiy.

About 5,000 inmates are now languishing, according to foreign observers, at the Israeli concentration Camp Ansar alone, it was stressed at the meeting. Many persons, suspected by the Israelis of arranging resistance to jailers, were taken away from the Ansar concentration camp in an unknown direction and are secretly kept in special places of detention on the Israeli-occupied territories. The public learns of more information about Gestapo methods of dealing with inmates of concentration camps. A number of details about killings in June of Ansar inmates "in the attempt to escape" have come to light. The Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public at its meeting strongly denounced the continuing criminal practice of Israeli ruling circles.

Apart from the question of Israel's continuing crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the committee's Presidium heard information on numerous proposals of the public to form in a number of union republics and cities of the country anti-Zionist committees and approved of that initiative. The question of formation of industrial public commissions of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public was also discussed.

LATE JUNE'S COLD WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM071327 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist T. Bogdanova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the last 10 days of June it was unusually cold for the time of year in the USSR's European territory. Such cold spells occur only three times per century. Some days the average daily temperature was 7-11 degrees below normal. In the Northern, Northwest and Volga-Vyatka zones, in the northern half of the Central Region, in the Baltic area, and also in some parts of Belorussia, in Belgorod, Tambov, Voronezh, Lipetsk, Penza, Soratov, Kuybyshev and Orenburg Oblasts and in the Tatar, Udmurt and Bashkir ASSR's, there was 1, and in places, 3 degrees of ground frost. For the first time since observations began, there was ground frost in parts of the northern Ukraine and northern Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts. There was rain accompanied by snow in the Northern and Northwest regions and in the northern part of the Central Region. There was a 2-10 centimeter covering of snow for a brief period on fields in parts of Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Kirov and Kalinin Oblasts and the Komi ASSR.

The frost partially damaged the leaves of corn, potatoes, millet and buckwheat and warmth-loving vegetables and melon crops. The temperature began gradually to rise at the end of the period. The daytime temperature rose to 24-29 degrees in the northern half of the European territory and 30-33 in the south. In most parts there were 11-60 mm of precipitation during the 10-day period; about 100 mm in the Urals. There was less than 10 mm in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Central Chernozem Zone, and southern parts of the Volga area.

Winter wheat was in the waxy ripeness phase in Moldavia, the Ukraine (except for western oblasts), the north Caucasus, the Volga area (south of Saratov), and southeast parts of the Central Chernozem Zone). In southern parts the grain is fully ripe. Over the rest of the territory rye and wheat are swelling. In southern parts of the Ukraine and in Rostov Oblast and the North Caucasus spring barley is fully ripe; in the rest of the Ukraine, apart from western and northwest oblasts, it is waxy ripe. In southern parts of Belorussia and the Central Region, in the Central Chernozem Zone, and in the Lower Volga area spring barley is milky ripe. In the rest of the territory early spring graincrops have formed ears.

On most beet-sowing farms, conditions were good for root development and growth of vegetation. Buckwheat is flowering. Corn has been forming leaves; only in southern parts have heads appeared. In the industrial cultivation zones sunflowers are forming flower clusters, and in most parts of the Ukraine and southern parts of the North Caucasus they have started flowering. The plants are 1-1.5 meters high; 40-80 cm high in the Volga area and southern Urals. In the flax-growing oblasts of the Ukraine, the seeds are green ripe and the plants are 75-90 cm high. Early sown flax is flowering in Belorussia, in the European part of the RSFSR, and in the Baltic area.

It remained hot and dry in the farming regions of West Siberia and in most northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. Only certain parts had a good amount of rain. As a result of the hot weather, early spring graincrops, which had been lagging behind because of the lack of warmth, caught up. In the Central Asian republics, the weather speeded up the ripening of vegetables. Farmers began to harvest tomatoes and continued to harvest cucumbers. The mass formation of cotton bolls is taking place over most of the territory. In Southern parts of Central Asia cotton has begun to flower.

RESPONSE TO 'GROWING DANGER OF WAR' DISCUSSED

PM270911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant General V. Danilov, chief of the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy Political Section; "At the Head of the Fatherland's Defense. For the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] Many storms swept and thundered over the Soviet land on its historic path of pioneer of the new era. The wars inflicted upon us and the postwar restoration of the national economy alone took some 20 years. These were years when all the forces of our socialist society were stretched to the limit. And how many more direct armed conflicts, how many provocations of various kinds were organized by the imperialists and their stooges! But the Soviet people held out and won. Among the sources of these victories, the main and fundamental one has been the party's leading and directing activity in all the spheres of social development and its constant concern for the motherland's security and for strengthening its defense capabilities. The party was and is at the head of the entire business of the defense of the socialist fatherland. The primary task of the Bolshevik party created by V.I. Lenin was to rouse the working people in an assault on the old world, to overthrow the tsarist autocracy and the capitalist system, and to establish the power of the working class. The Leninist party resolved this task brilliantly -- it led the proletariat through the fire of three revolutions to the Great October victory. However, it was no less important or difficult a task to defend the world's first state of workers and peasants and the gains of the socialist revolution against the onslaught of the combined forces of internal counterrevolution and international imperialism. In the post-October period of our country's development there was not one party congress at which defense issues were not discussed in one form or another. Due attention has been and is paid to these issues at the party's Central Committee plenums. This also happened at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum just held, which examined topical questions of improving developed socialism and ideological and mass political work, pointed to the need to further develop Lenin's teaching on war and peace and on the defense of the socialist fatherland, and to improve the Soviet people's military-patriotic education. The plenum noted: The implementation of the 5-year plan, the rate of our progress and, ultimately, the strengthening of the country's defense capability will largely depend on our ability to mobilize the people's spiritual energy and to inspire them to labor and social activeness.

V.I. Lenin, in elaborating the proletarian revolution's military program, foresaw that the victory of the socialist revolution initially in one or a few countries will inevitably lead not only to conflict but to the direct desire by other countries' bourgeoisie to crush the victorious proletariat. This is what actually happened: the socialist revolution had hardly triumphed in our country when the combined forces of the foreign interventionists and internal counterrevolution took up arms against it.

Great historic dates have a remarkable quality: they cast our minds and feelings back to what we have lived through and endured. As a result, we do not merely come into contact with the past and try again to fathom its meaning; we also gain a better understanding of the present and see the future morely clearly. The preparations for the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDRP] Congress create just such a mood. By retracing the historic path covered by the Leninist party and analyzing the vast experience which the party has accumulated, including the cause of defending the socialist fatherland, we gain a deeper awareness of the significance of the measures currently being undertaken to ensure the security of the country and of the socialist community as a whole.

The CPSU's leading, directing and organizing role in the Army, the Navy and in our society as a whole is increasing steadily. This is conditioned by the increasing scale and complexity of the tasks which our Armed Forces are resolving at the present stage and by the need to further enhance their combat potential and combat readiness, and is linked with the increased role of the moral factor in modern warfare and with the resolution of the task of further improving ideological and mass political work in the Armed Forces.

Defense issues are assuming particular significance in the current international situation which has deteriorated sharply through the fault of the ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism, which is trying to bar the path of the forces of progress, as the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet Session has noted. Hiding behind false claims about a "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military superiority," the reactionary imperialist circles of the United States and the other NATO countries are unrestrainedly stepping up the arms race with the aim of disrupting the established military balance in the world in their favor and to the detriment of the USSR and its allies, and are hatching sinister plans for nuclear war with the aim of emerging victorious. The U.S. and NATO decision to start deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe as a first-strike weapon is perfidious and extremely dangerous. The growing danger of war from imperialism is a harsh reality. In view of this reality, corresponding measures are being adopted in our country. The policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state wisely combines consistent love of peace with constant readiness to resolutely rebuff any aggressor. "We will continue to do everything necessary to ensure the security of our own country and of our friends and allies; we will enhance the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are a powerful factor containing imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

Our party and its Central Committee constantly keep defense issues in the center of their attention and educate Soviet people in the spirit of high vigilance and constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism. The CPSU's activity in the sphere of military building is exceptionally extensive and multifaceted. The party elaborates topical questions of military theory; determines military-technical policy; improves the organization of troops and naval forces, their equipment and methods of control, and the training, education and placement of military cadres; it strengthens the principle of one-man command discipline; and it implements measures to further improve ideological and political education work in the Armed Forces -- all on the basis of the creative development of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland, and taking into account the experience accumulated in building the Armed Forces, as well as the latest achievements in science and technology and the specific features of the international situation. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum have opened up great new opportunities for improving this work.

Thanks to the concern of party and state and the Soviet people's labor, our country's defense capability is at the requisite level. All efforts to gain military superiority over the USSR are in vain. The Soviet Union will never tolerate that, it will never prove defenseless in the face of a military threat. This is our people's will which is being resolutely and consistently implemented by the Leninist party and its Central Committee.

Our party's policy is a deeply scientific policy: It is based on the knowledge and application of the objective natural laws governing the development of society and of military affairs. The CPSU's military policy is a deeply class policy: it is subordinated to the interests of the Soviet people, the peoples of the other socialist community countries, and of all peace-loving forces on earth.

Everything that the CPSU undertakes in the military sphere pursues progressive and just aims: the organization of the armed defense of the socialist fatherland, the creation of favorable conditions for the people's creative labor, and ensuring the reliable defense and security of the socialist community states within the framework of international treaties. This policy has the Soviet poeple's ardent approval and support.

The Communist Party's leadership of the Armed Forces and the enhancement of the role and influence of party organizations in the Army and the Navy was, is and will continue to be the most fundamental principle of Soviet military building, the foundation of the high combat might of our Armed Forces and of their successful resolution of the crucial and complex tasks in ensuring the Soviet Union's security. Closely rallied around the party and its Central Committee, Soviet servicemen are fulfilling their constitutional duty and worthily and are always ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor and defend the motherland and the gains of socialism.

DEFECTOR SAYS USSR TARGETS FRENCH MISSILES

NC051307 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 5 Jul 83

[By AFP Military Editor Bertrand Bellaigue]

[Text] Paris, July 5 (AFP) -- A Soviet regular army captain who has defected to the West stated here today that the primary European targets of Soviet paratroops in the event of a war were missile silos in southern France and Scotland.

Writing under the pseudonym of Victor Suvorov, he published a book "Inside the Soviet Army" (Hamish Hamilton) earlier this year which was reviewed favourably in the Geneva-based REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE DEFENSE.

In the current issue of the monthly magazine he answers a number of points brought up in the review, and stresses that the main target of the Soviet "Spetsnaz" (special) forces will be to put out of action the West's nuclear arms.

Mr Suvorov said that "outside the American continent, there is only one site where strategic ballistic missiles of a possible enemy are deployed in underground silos. That is in the south of France."

"It can be objected that these missiles based on the Albion Plateau are not aimed at the Soviet Union. But in that case the Soviet command has the right to ask: "So who are they aimed at."

Mr Suvorov continued: "As long as this question is not answered, then France will continue to be the main target of Soviet paratroops and special forces."

He added: "Every year military exercises are carried out in the Carpathians to destroy simulated enemy missiles."

The former Soviet officer said that the second target of Soviet paratroops would be nuclear submarine bases.

He said that in his view "it would be a waste of time even to discuss such overwhelming evidence."

The REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE DEFENSE said that Mr Suvorov had been on the army staff of the Leningrad district and had also served on the staff of the Warsaw Pact command.